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МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
та навчальні завдання
для практичних занять та самостійної роботи
з навчальної дисципліни
«Іноземна мова (англійська)»
для здобувачів вищої освіти першого
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Everyday English

Unusual houses

1. Read the text.

All around the world, houses look similar – doors, windows, a roof – but here are three houses that are very unusual and would look out of place in any country!

Welcome to a home with a difference.

In most ways, this is a **normal** house. It's quite big. There's a living room, a kitchen, a bathroom and three bedrooms. But every week hundreds of people come to see this house.

What's **unusual** about it? It's **upside down**! You walk in through a window and the first room you come to is the **attic**. When you go upstairs to the bedrooms, there are more surprises. Look up and you'll see beds and wardrobe stuck to the **ceiling**. Look down and you'll see lights that come up from the floor.

At the top of the house there's a living room and a kitchen. Where's the sofa? Where's the cooker? They're on the ceiling, of course. Everything in this house is upside down. Only the stairs are **the right way up**, because visitors have to use them.

The house is a favourite **tourist attraction**, but nobody lives there. That would be **impossible**. Nobody could sleep upside down in a bed that's stuck to the ceiling.

This strange house is in Germany. Its name is unusual too. The house is called "The World Stands on its Head".

Here's a more normal house. Firstly, it's the right way up. Secondly, the person who built it really lives there. However, the unusual thing about this house is that it's made of plastic bottles.

Maria Poncer's house is in a village in El Salvador in Central America. She didn't have enough money to build a normal house, so she collected empty plastic bottles and made a house with them. It took Maria nearly two years to collect the bottles and build her house and she is proud of it. It's only got one room but Maria hopes to build another room one day.

Zhang Lianzhi's house in north China is bigger than Maria Ponce's however, like Maria, he has used his imagination to make a house that is **unlike** any other. His house is covered with pieces of beautiful cups and plates which he collected for more than twenty years. He has also stuck small sculptures onto his house, and pieces of coloured **crystal**. All these beautiful things have cost Zhang 65 million dollars. Fortunately, Zhang is a rich businessman, so money isn't a problem for him.

2. Match the words in bold in the text to the definitions.

1. _____ (*noun*) something that the tourists want to visit;
2. _____ (*adjective*) with the top part at the bottom;
3. _____ (*adjective*) in the correct position; not upside down;
4. _____ (*adjective*) usual and ordinary; not different;
5. _____ (*adjective*) not usual; strange or different;
6. _____ (*noun*) the top part of a room;
7. _____ (*noun*) the room or space under the roof of a house;
8. _____ (*noun*) a kind of rock that looks like grass;
9. _____ (*adjective*) different from;
10. _____ (*adjective*) something you can't do.

3. Choose the correct words to make true sentences.

1. "The Worlds Stands on its Head" is a house in *the USA* / *Germany*.
2. The kitchen in "The Worlds Stands on its Head" is at the *top* / *bottom* of the house.
3. The lights are in *ceiling* / *floor*.
4. Maria Ponce's house is made of *crystal* / *plastic bottles*.
5. Her house has *two rooms* / *one room*.
6. *Maria Ponce* / *Zhang Lianzhi* has a lot of money.
7. Zhang Lianzhi has small *sculptures* / *pictures* stuck onto his house.
8. It took him *two* / *twenty* years to collect materials for his house.

4. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Money isn't a problem ____.
2. He has paid ____.

3. Zhang Lianzhi collected cups and plates ____.
4. "The World Stands on its Head" is ____.
5. The first room you go into is ____.
6. In "The World Stands on its Head" the stairs are ____.
7. Maria Ponce lives ____.
8. Her house is ____.

- a) *the right way up.*
- b) *in El Salvador.*
- c) *65 million dollars.*
- d) *for Zhang Lianzhi.*
- e) *the attic.*
- f) *very small.*
- g) *a tourist attraction.*
- h) *for many years.*

5. Answer these questions.

1. Do you live in a house or a flat?
2. Can you describe your house / flat?

Grammar

Present Continuous Present Simple vs Present Continuous

1. Write *the continuous forms* of these verbs below.

live / happen / make / run / sit / sleep / stop
swim / take / use / visit / wait

+ -ing	double consonant+ -ing	(-e) + -ing

2. Complete the text. Use *the Present Continuous forms* of the verbs in brackets.

It's a lovely summer afternoon in the park. Robert and Mick (1)_____ (*play*) football. Miranda (2)_____ (*listen*) to some music and Carlos (3)_____ (*run*). My friends Isabel and Rashid (4)_____ (*have*) a picnic – Isabel (5)_____ (*eat*) a sandwich and Rashid

(6)_____ (*drink*) a cola. Over there I can see my neighbours, Mr and Mrs Berenson – they (7)_____ (*take*) their dog for a walk.

3. Write the questions and short answers in *Present Continuous*.

1. it / rain / today? // no
2. you / do / your homework? // yes
3. Steven / cook lunch? // no
4. the children / watch TV? // yes
5. we / wait / for somebody? // no
6. Elizabeth / stay / with her grandparents / this week? // yes

4. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. Davina's computer isn't working so ____.
2. Caroline misses her family so ____.
3. Lucy likes to be clean so ____.
4. I'm afraid Maria can't speak to you right now; ____.
5. Melissa isn't in the office today; ____.
6. As part of Anne's job ____.
7. When Judy goes to the sea ____.
8. Stephanie has a headache so ____.

- a) *she visits clients once a week.*
- b) *she stays with her grandparents.*
- c) *she's staying at home today.*
- d) *she's sending her emails from an Internet café.*
- e) *she's having a bath.*
- f) *she's visiting some clients.*
- g) *she sends them emails every day.*
- h) *she has a bath every day.*

5. Complete the sentences. Use forms of the phrases below in *Present Continuous*.

play in the garden / not have a lunch break
eat in a restaurant today / wear a pullover
have a shower / not go to work today / computer not work
taxi wait outside / not dance at the moment

1. Fernando can't come to the phone because he _____.
2. It's cold today so I _____.
3. Jane's cooker isn't working so she _____.
4. The weather is nice today so the children _____.
5. Dave can't send you an email because his _____.
6. Carla has hurt her leg so she _____.
7. Hurry up! It's time to leave. The _____.
8. We have a lot of work in the office today so we _____.
9. It's a bank holiday so most people _____.

6. Choose the correct words in the text.

Bruce Laurence (1) *is / is being* a young actor. He is very excited because right now he (2) *acts / is acting* in a professional show the first time. He (3) *loves / is loving* the theatre and this is his first proper job. It's 7.15 and he (4) *waits / is waiting* in his dressing room. His assistant (5) *puts / is putting* on his make-up and Bruce (6) *practises / is practising* his words.

Tonight's show is at the Theatre Royal in Edinburgh. Bruce (7) *lives / is living* in London but while he is in the show he (8) *stays / is staying* at a small hotel in Edinburgh. It isn't very comfortable but single rooms (9) *don't cost / aren't costing* very much and two other actors (10) *stay / are staying* at the same place. Bruce (11) *thinks / is thinking* the show will be a big success.

7. Complete the conversation. Use forms of the words in brackets in Present Simple or Present Continuous and short forms.

Clara: Hi, Josie. How are things?

Josie: Busy. We moved into our new flat last week.

Clara: That's great. Where is it?

Josie: (1) _____ (you remember) the garage on Old Street? It's next to that.

Clara: Oh, yes. I (2) _____ (know) that place. It's quite old, isn't it?

Josie: Yes. So we're in the middle of painting it at the moment.

Clara: (3) _____ (you see) professional painters?

Josie: No, they (4)_____ (*cost*) too much. We (5)_____ (*do*) it all ourselves. It's very hard work!

Clara: Well, I (6)_____ (*not do*) much at the moment. Would you like me to help?

Josie: That's kind of you but we (7)_____ (*not need*) any help really.

Clara: OK. How's your little baby?

Josie: Oh, she (8)_____ (*be*) fine. My mother (9)_____ (*look after*) her today.

Reading

Social situations

1. What do you do when you are in another country and go to someone's home for dinner? Read the article and match the paragraphs with these countries: *China, Britain, India, Egypt*.

Text 1

Always ...

Bring flowers or chocolates as a gift. Use a knife and fork to eat your food. Eat soup with a spoon. Say "please" and "thank you". Put your knife and fork together when you finish eating.

Never ...

Talk with your mouth full. Blow your nose on your napkin.

1. _____

Text 2

Always ...

Bring a gift of cakes or chocolates. Take off your shoes at the front door. Eat with your right hand. Have a second helping. When you finish eating, leave a bit of food on your plate.

Never ...

Bring alcohol or flowers as a gift. Put salt on your food.

2. _____

Text 3

Always ...

Wrap gifts in red or gold paper. Eat a bit of all the food on the table. Drink your soup from the bowl, don't use a spoon. Make

noises and talk with your mouth full! Leave some food on your plate when you finish eating.

Never ...

Give flowers, clock or four of anything as a gift. wrap your gift in white paper. Leave your chopsticks in your rice. Point the teapot spout at anybody.

3. _____

Text 4

Always ...

Arrive 15-30 minutes late for dinner. Bring a gift of roses or chocolates for the host. Eat with your right hand. Leave some food on your plate when you finish eating. Bring your own friends to someone else's party.

Never ...

Wrap your gifts in black or white paper. Give meat as a gift because a lot of people are vegetarians.

4. _____

2. Read the text again and write *T* (True) or *F* (False)

- _____ 1. In three of the countries you eat with your right hand.
- _____ 2. In all of the countries you bring a gift for your host.
- _____ 3. In three of the countries you leave a bit of food on your plate.
- _____ 4. In Britain it is OK to talk with your mouth full.
- _____ 5. In China it is OK to make a lot of noise when you eat.
- _____ 6. Flowers are a good gift for your host in Egypt.
- _____ 7. In India you can invite your friends to someone else's party.
- _____ 8. People in Britain don't say "please" and "thank you".

3. Write your own list of "dos' and don'ts" for visiting someone's home in your country.

Vocabulary

Home

1. Complete each email with the given words.

Hi Mike,

detached / doorbell / drive / front / garage / gate

I've left the keys with the neighbour at number 14, it's the large (1)_____ house with the green (2)_____. You'll need to ring the (3)_____ more than once, she's a bit deaf. The large key is for the (4)_____ door and the small one is for the (5)_____. Put your car in there or just leave it in the (6)_____ if you prefer.

*bedroom / bedside / bulb / lamp / mattress
pillow / table / upstairs / wardrobe*

Your (7)_____ is (8)_____ next to the bathroom. That bed has the most comfortable (9)_____ the house. The bedding is on the dressing (10)_____ and there's another (11)_____ and more sheets and blankets in the (12)_____. Could you get a new light (13)_____ for the (14)_____ on the (15)_____ table?

Thanks.

armchair / bookcase / coffee / hall / heating / living / player / sofa

The control for the central (16)_____ is in the (17)_____, but don't touch it, it's automatic. Feel free to use the TV and the DVD (18)_____ in the (19)_____ room. The remote control is on the (20)_____ table. Or you could just lie on the (21)_____ or sit in an (22)_____ and read a book. There's a good selection in the (23)_____.

back / garden / lawn / separate / stairs / teapot / washing / windowsill

There's a (24)_____ WC so you needn't run up the (25)_____ when you're desperate. The (26)_____ machine is in there, by the way. If the weather's nice, you could sit in the (27)_____. The key to the (28)_____ door is under the old (29)_____ on the (30)_____. If you get bored, you could even cut the (31)_____! Thanks for house sitting for us. See you in a fortnight.

All the best

Callum

Speaking**From homeless to Harvard**

A few people are born resilient*. Elizabeth Murray is one of them. She was born September 23, 1980. Her parents were drug addicts. Liz explains that as a result, she and her sister were neglected. The girls often lacked food and warm clothes. Her parents were so desperate for a fix they would sell anything they could for a few extra dollars. Liz once woke up and found that her mother had sold her sister's winter jacket.

By age 15, Liz was homeless. Her mother had died of AIDS, and her father was on the streets. Liz made a vow to herself after her mother's death that her life would be different. She refused to end up like her mom and decided that the best way to avoid that fate was to go back to school.

Liz was accepted at Humanities Preparatory Academy, a public high school. The school did not know she was homeless. Despite the fact that she had no home and studied in a stairwell, Liz thrived in school. She excelled in her high school courses and won a highly competitive New York Times scholarship for needy students, and gained acceptance to Harvard University.

Liz used her scholarship money to study at Harvard University. She says when she visited the campus with her high school, she decided that attending Harvard was a goal within her reach. "Why can't this be mine if I really want it? What makes everyone else in this place different?" she asks. Harvard agreed that Liz Murray belonged at the university and accepted her as a member of the class of 2004. She graduated in 2009.

Today, Murray speaks with everyone, including high school students, about her experiences, and how they strengthened her. Liz's credits much of her success to those who helped her, whether it was the friends who stayed with her and gave her a place to sleep or the faculty at the Humanities Preparatory Academy. She founded the Manifest Living, a company that provides a series of workshops that empower people to create the extraordinary things in their lives. She preaches strong will helping others who, like herself, had an almost

impossible mountain to climb to succeed in life. Liz believes that “Life can be anything I want it to be”.

(*Resilient**: able to become strong, happy, or successful again after a difficult situation or event)

1. Read the text and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

___ 1. Liz escaped from home because her parents were drug addicts.

___ 2. Liz’s life turned bad after her mother’s death.

___ 3. According to Liz’s opinion, going the Harvard was out of reach.

___ 4. Liz didn’t get any support to succeed.

2. Fill in the following table using information from the text.

<i>Company</i>	<i>Founder</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Beneficiaries</i>
Manifest Living			

3. Complete the following sentence with words from the text.

Although she was a homeless, Liz was able to make it through life: she _____ at school and won a _____ which helped her overcome her financial problems.

4. Choose one adjective that best describes Liz Murray.

Peacemaker – tolerant – cooperative – courageous – thoughtful.

Grammar

Past Simple of *be*, *have*, *can*

1. Choose the correct words in the text.

Leslie Howard

Leslie Howard (1) *is* / *was* a famous film star in the 1930s in Hollywood. But he (2) *wasn’t* / *didn’t* American – he (3) *were* / *was* British. In those days there (4) *not be* / *weren’t* a lot of British actors in Hollywood, most of the film stars (5) *was* / *were* American. Leslie

Howard (6) *be* / *was* a very good actor and his films (7) *was* / *were* very successful, but he (8) *wasn't* / *weren't* happy in Hollywood and he went back to England. His most famous film (9) *did* / *was* "Gone With The Wind" in 1939.

2. Complete the sentences using *was*, *wasn't*, *were* or *weren't*.

1. Chiara and her sister _____ here a moment ago.
2. It _____ a holiday last week and we _____ at my uncle's house. My cousins _____ at home, so it was quiet.
3. You're here at last! I _____ worried about you. – The train _____ late.
4. _____ it a good film? – No, it _____. It _____ the worst film.
5. _____ Ben at football practice on Monday? – No, he _____! And where _____ you?
6. _____ your parents angry? – No, they _____.

3. Complete the sentences using *wasn't* or *weren't* and an appropriate adjective below. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

afraid / clean / friendly / hot / hungry / in a hurry / very big

1. The town was pretty but it _____.
2. The restaurant was nice but I _____.
3. The food was good but the waiters _____.
4. The dog was very big, but the children _____.
5. The weather was sunny but it _____.
6. The beach was great but it _____.
7. The hotel was nice but the rooms _____.
8. The shop was busy but we _____.

4. Write questions and short answers using *the Past Simple forms of be*.

1. Thomas Edison / a famous inventor? // Yes
2. Christopher Columbus / Spanish? // No
3. Grace Kelly / a famous scientist? // No
4. Gustave Eiffel / French engineer? // Yes

5. Michelangelo and Raphael / film directors? // No
6. the Wright brothers / American? // Yes
7. John F Kennedy and Winston Churchill / actors? // No

5. Complete the text with *is, are, was, were, wasn't or weren't*.

Sherwood Forest (1)_____ home for Robin Hood and his Merry Men. In the 13th century the forest (2)_____ a safe place for most people, but Robin and his friends (3)_____ happy there. Their home (4)_____ a camp near a large tree. Today the forest (5)_____ a popular place for tourists to visit, and the tree (6)_____ still there. Some people say that Robin Hood and Maid Marian (7)_____ lovers. In fact, Robin (8)_____ already married! But do you prefer to believe the stories? Then you can still see St Mary's Church where they (9)_____ married. St Mary's Church and Sherwood Forest (10)_____ near the city of Nottingham in the centre of England.

6. Complete the dialogue with the correct form of *have* in *Past Simple*.

Dad: Bob, what (1)_____ you _____ for lunch? You (2)_____ any chocolate. Right?

Bob: Erm, no, I (3)_____.

Dad: Are you sure?

Bob: well, you know me, Dad. My memory is not very good!

Dad: What about you, Emma?

Emma: I only (4)_____ a sandwich, Dad. No chocolate!

Dad: (5)_____ you _____ some juice, too?

Emma: Yes, I (6)_____.

Dad: There wasn't any juice in the fridge, Emma!

Emma: Really? My memory isn't very good, either!

7. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *have* or *can* in *Past Simple*.

When Sally was twelve ...

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. She _____ a cat. (Yes) | 5. She _____ ride a bike. (Yes) |
| 2. She _____ swim. (Yes) | 6. She _____ a computer. (No) |
| 3. She _____ a rabbit. (No) | 7. She _____ a baby brother. (Yes) |
| 4. She _____ run. (Yes) | 8. She _____ dance. (Yes) |

Reading

Student life in a hostel

1. Read the text about hostel rules. Do you want to live in a hostel? Or would you like to describe your life in a hostel if you live there?

It is said that home is sweet. But even then life at home cannot be compared to the life in a hostel.

Hostel rules

To make life in this student hostel as comfortable and safe as possible for everyone, please remember these rules.

Security

You have a special card which operates the electronic lock on your room door and a key for the main door of the hostel. These are your responsibility and should never be lent to anyone, including your fellow students. If you lose them you will be charged £20 for a replacement. Do not leave your room unlocked even for short periods (for example, when making yourself a coffee). Unfortunately, theft from student hostels is very common and insurance companies will not pay for stolen goods unless you can prove that your room was broken into by force.

Visitors

There are rarely any rooms available for visitors, except at the end of the summer term. Stan Jenkins, the hostel manager, will be able to tell you and can handle the booking. A small charge is made. Stan also keeps a list of local guesthouses, with some information about what they're like, prices, etc. You are also allowed to use empty beds for up to three nights, with the owner's permission (for example, if the person who shares your room is away for the weekend), but you must inform Stan before your guest arrives, so that he has an exact record of who's in the building if a fire breaks out. Students are not allowed to charge each other for this.

Kitchens

There is a kitchen on each floor where light meals, drinks, etc. may be prepared. Each has a large fridge and a food cupboard. All food should be stored, clearly marked with the owner's name, in one

of these two places. Bedrooms are too warm for food to be kept in, and the cleaners have instructions to remove any food found in them. After using the kitchen, please be sure you do all your washing - up immediately and leave it tidy. If you use it late in the evening, please also take care that you do so quietly in order to avoid disturbing people in nearby bedrooms.

Music

If you like your music loud, please use a Walkman! Remember that your neighbours may not share your tastes. Breaking this rule can result in being asked to leave the hostel. Musicians can use the practice rooms in the basement. Book through Stan.

Health

Any serious problems should be taken to the local doctor. The number to ring for an appointment is on the 'Help' list beside the phone on each floor. For first aid, contact Stan or one of the students whose names you will find on that list, who also have some first aid training.

2. Read the text again and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- ___ 1. Every student has a key to the main door.
- ___ 2. You can borrow your friend's main door card.
- ___ 3. Insurance companies will pay if someone steals your card and takes things from your room.
- ___ 4. Spare rooms are least likely to be available in summer.
- ___ 5. Your brother can stay free of charge if he uses the other bed in your room.
- ___ 6. Guests must report to Stan when they arrive.
- ___ 7. The cleaners take away food that they find in bedrooms.
- ___ 8. If you cook late at night, you should leave the washing-up until the morning.
- ___ 9. Students who play loud music may have to leave the hostel.
- ___ 10. You should ask Stan to call a doctor if you are ill.

Vocabulary

Education and student life

1. Match the people to the typical actions they perform.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. school pupil | ____; ____; ____ |
| 2. university student | ____; ____; ____; ____ |
| 3. school teacher | ____; ____ |
| 4. school principal | ____ |
| 5. university professor | ____; ____; ____ |

a) organises a staff meeting

b) takes notes in class

c) sets homework

d) hands in homework

e) gives lectures

f) gets a degree

g) revises for exams

h) marks a test

2. Match the words from the list to the verbs below.

*break / a degree / an essay to the teacher / a mistake
from university / school / a good university / exams and homework*

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. get _____ | 5. leave _____ |
| 2. get into _____ | 6. make _____ |
| 3. graduate _____ | 7. mark _____ |
| 4. hand in _____ | 8. take _____ |

3. Complete the text with the words: *term / intelligent / retake / well / memorise / essays / unfair / grade / progress / homework*

I don't know why we have to do exams. If you do (1)_____ or badly in an exam, it doesn't show how (2)_____ or smart you are. It just shows your ability to (3)_____ things and keep them in your head for a short time. It's better to (4)_____ students according to how well they do their (5)_____, the (6)_____ they make in class and the (7)_____ they write. It's not good to judge all the work of a (8)_____ or a year on one exam. OK, I know we can (9)_____ an exam if we fail it, but I still think exams are (10)_____.

4. Choose the correct words in the sentences.

1. A complete listing of courses offered will be found in the class *schedule / plan*.

2. Students must pay all their fees before the start of each *semester / division*.

3. At university = At *college / PhD*.

4. A college or university building containing living quarters for students is called a dormitory, or *dorm / dormitorium* for short.

5. Another way of saying "dormitory" is student *residents / residence*.

6. A student from another university who comes to study for one or two semesters is called an *exchange / elite* student.

7. How many *classes / class* are you taking this semester?

8. What is the short form for "professor"? – *prof / fessor*.

9. A *freshman / starter* is someone in their first year of (an American) university.

10. A *senior / leaver* is someone in their final year of (an American) university.

TEST MODULE 4

Choose the correct answer **A, B** or **C**.

1. _____ well, so I want to stay in bed.

- a) *I amn't feeling* b) *I aren't feeling* c) *I'm not feeling*

2. _____ the guitar? – Yes, he is.

- a) *Is Diego playing* b) *Diego is playing* c) *Is playing Diego*

3. Everyone at the party _____.

- a) *are dancing* b) *dancing* c) *is dancing*

4. Is Bianca wearing a yellow dress? – Yes, _____.

- a) *she wears* b) *she does* c) *she is*

5. Mark _____ to Monica.

- a) *isn't listening* b) *not listening* c) *don't listen*

6. The tourist _____ for the Eiffel Tower.
a) is looking b) look c) are looking
7. He has a map, but he _____ it.
a) understand
b) doesn't understand
c) don't understand
8. _____ a car? – Yes, but I never drive in Paris.
a) Are you have b) Do you have c) Are you having
9. When we are in Paris, we always _____ by metro.
a) are go b) are going c) go
10. It is often sunny in Paris, but today it _____.
a) are rain b) is raining c) rains
11. I'm afraid the baby _____ very well.
a) isn't sleeping b) not sleeps c) is sleeping not
12. My mobile isn't working so I _____ my sister's phone.
a) using b) am using c) use
13. What _____ right now?
a) do you do b) are you doing c) are doing you
14. Carol usually _____ to work but this week she is taking the bus.
a) is driving b) drives c) isn't driving
15. You are wrong, I _____ with you.
a) don't agree b) am not agreeing c) am not agree
16. George Washington _____ the first president of the USA.
a) was b) were c) be
17. _____ your grandparents Polish?
a) Was b) Did c) Were

18. The children _____ at school yesterday.
 a) *wasn't* b) *weren't* c) *didn't be*
19. Where _____ all yesterday evening? – At the cinema.
 a) *were you* b) *was you* c) *you were*
20. The film _____ very good, but Kevin Costner was excellent.
 a) *wasn't* b) *were not* c) *weren't*
21. Both Shakespeare and Galileo _____ in 1564.
 a) *were born* b) *was born* c) *are born*
22. Mum, where _____ born? – In Nottingham.
 a) *I was* b) *were I* c) *was I*
23. Were the Merry Men very rich? – No, _____.
 a) *they weren't* b) *were not* c) *they wasn't*
24. The supermarket wasn't open, Jim _____ go shopping.
 a) *could* b) *can't* c) *couldn't*
25. Harry _____ a toothache, so he couldn't eat his food.
 a) *has* b) *had* c) *have*

REVIEW MODULE 4

1. Complete the telephone conversation using *Present Continuous* of the verbs in brackets. Some are negatives or questions.

Hello, Dad. Yes. I'm still at the party. What's happening? Well, everyone (1)_____ (*dance*) but I (2)_____ (*sit*) on the sofa. Geoff (3)_____ (*tell*) some friends about his holiday and he (4)_____ (*show*) them the pictures. Diego and Bianca (5)_____ (*look*) at the pictures because they think they are boring. What? Oh, that's Helen. She (6)_____ (*shout*), she just speaks very loudly. I'm glad she (7)_____ (*sing*) – she is a terrible singer! Wait ... Nicole (8)_____ (*come*) in the door. She looks OK now. Everyone (9)_____ (*smile*). Anyway, what about you, Dad? (10)_____ (*do*) anything

interesting? I see. Great, they (11)_____ (*bring*) the food. I'm hungry! I'll phone later. Bye.

2. Complete the sentences using *Present Continuous* of the verbs below. Some are negatives or questions.

carry / feel / play / stay / study / talk / try / watch / wear / write

1. _____ you _____ this film?
2. I _____ very well.
3. Be quiet! We _____ to listen to the radio! – Sorry.
4. My team are losing again! – They _____ very well this season.
5. Sarah, _____ my red dress?
6. Where's Robert? – He _____ a letter.
7. _____ you _____ anything dangerous with you, Sir? – No, there's nothing dangerous in my suitcase.
8. Everyone _____ about her purple hair.
9. _____ Alice _____ Economics at university?
10. Can I phone you at the hotel? – No, I _____ there.

3. Match the two parts of the sentences.

1. We always have ____.
2. Sally is having ____.
3. I think I've ____.
4. This week the children ____.
5. The children usually ____.
6. Be quiet. I ____.
7. On Sunday mornings I ____.
8. Are you reading ____.
9. How often do you read ____.

- a) *often listen to the radio.*
- b) *stay with their grandparents in August.*
- c) *English magazines?*
- d) *got flu.*
- e) *a party again. It's really noisy.*

- f) are staying with their grandparents.*
- g) am listening to the radio.*
- h) fun at Miranda's parties.*
- i) a good book at the moment?*

4. Choose the correct words in the telephone conversation.

- A: Good morning. University Accommodation Office.
 B: Hi. I'd like to use the accommodation service.
 A: OK. (1) *Are / Be* you a full-time student here?
 B: Yes, (2) *I'm / I am*.
 A: What (3) *name have you / is your name?*
 B: Jason Brien.
 A: Jason Brien. OK. And what course (4) *do you study / are you studying* this year?
 B: History and politics.
 A: Do you (5) *have / have got* your student number?
 B: No, I'm afraid not.
 A: Mmm. Let me check on the computer ... Yes. Here it is:
 67567. OK. Now, (6) *do / are* you want accommodation for this year or for next year?
 B: Next year.
 A: And (7) *are / is* you in student accommodation now?
 B: Yes, (8) *I live / I'm living* in the flats in George Street at the moment.
 A: OK. (9) *Have you / Do you have* got a mobile phone?
 B: yes, but it (10) *doesn't / isn't* working.
 A: Well, (11) *got you / have you got* an email address?
 B: Yes, of course.

5. Use the words below to write questions and answers. Use short forms.

1. Mike Myers / be / a famous singer?
 No, / he / be / a famous comedian
2. Jennifer Aniston / live / in San Francisco?
 No, / she / not. She / live / in Los Angeles
3. Gwyneth Paltrow / have / six children?

- No, / she / not. She / has / two
4. New York / be / the capital of the USA?
No, / it / not. Washington / be / the capital
5. London / have got / four airports?
No, / it / have got / five
6. you / watch / TV / at the moment?
No, / I / not. I / do / an exercise
7. Red Square and the Kremlin / be / in St Petersburg?
No, / they / be / in Moscow
8. your family / live / in a house?
No, / we / not. We / live / in an apartment
9. you / have got / a cold?
No, / I / have got / headache

6. Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use one, two or three words and short forms.

1. There are two bathrooms in my apartment. – My apartment _____.
2. My daughter lives in Spain and my son lives in Portugal. – My children _____ in different countries.
3. There are five English dictionaries in Harry's room. – Harry _____ five English dictionaries.
4. My pen friend only speaks English. – My pen friend _____ Italian or Spanish.
5. I can't find my key. Can you help me look for it? – Can you help me? I'm _____ my key.
6. Armand and Justine don't come from France. – Armand and Justine _____ French.
7. Jane usually stays with us but this week she is at her grandmother's. – Jane _____ with her grandmother this week.
8. There are no theatres in my home town. – My home town _____ any theatres.

7. Complete the conversation with *was*, *were*, *wasn't* or *weren't* and the word(s) in brackets.

1. A: Where (1) _____ last night? (*you*)
B: (2) _____ at that new Chinese restaurant in Dover Street. (*I*)

- A: (3)_____ good? (*it*)
 B: No, (4)_____ terrible. (*the food*)
 2. A: (5)_____ a doctor? (*your grandfather*)
 B: No, (6)_____. He was a dentist. (*he*)
 A: (7)_____ successful? (*he*)
 B: Yes, (8)_____ very rich. (*he*)
 3. A: (9)_____ at home yesterday morning? (*you*)
 B: No, (10)_____ at home – we were at the supermarket. (*we*)
 A: (11)_____ with you? (*the children*)
 B: No, (12)_____ with our neighbours. (*they*)

8. What happened yesterday? Match and write sentences.

1. Kelly / be tired ____.
 2. Harry / have a toothache ____.
 3. The supermarket / not be open ____.
 4. Isabel / be ill ____.
 5. Tom / be away ____.
 6. There / be a lot of rain ____.
- a) she / not go to school.*
b) he / not come to the birthday party.
c) she / not water the plants.
d) we / not go out and play.
e) he / not eat his food.
f) Jim / not go shopping.

9. Write the questions and answers.

1. Mat and Kim / have fish for dinner? (No)
2. James / have a great time / at the concert? (Yes)
3. you / have a tennis lesson / yesterday? (No)
4. she / have long hair / when she / be young? (Yes)
5. you / have many toys / when you / be little? (No)
6. you / can draw / when you / be ten? (Yes)
7. she / can speak French / when she / be sixteen? (No)
8. Tim / can swim / when he / be twelve? (Yes)
9. your dad / have fair hair / when he / be young? (Yes)
10. you and Kate / have cereal for breakfast / yesterday? (No)

UNIT 5. THROUGH TIME AND SPACE LESSON 1

Reading

The Beginning of Everything

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the Big Bang theory?
2. Outline the events that occurred after the initial big bang.
3. What evidence convinced most astronomers that the Big Bang hypothesis should be considered a scientific theory?

The Universe

The Big Bang theory is the most widely accepted cosmological explanation for how the universe formed. According to the Big Bang theory, the universe began about 13.7 billion years ago, before which everything in the universe was squeezed into a very small volume. This means that at the beginning the entire known universe was a single, hot, chaotic mass. Then, an enormous explosion – a big bang – caused the universe to start expanding rapidly. According to the Big Bang theory, all of the matter and energy in the universe and even space itself, came out of this explosion.

In the first few moments after the Big Bang, the universe was unimaginably hot and dense. As the universe expanded, it became less dense and began to cool. After only a few seconds, protons, neutrons, and electrons began to form. After a few minutes, protons and neutrons came together to create hydrogen nuclei. Energy in the universe was great enough to initiate nuclear fusion, and hydrogen nuclei fused together to become helium nuclei. However, the first neutral atoms (atoms that included electrons) did not form until about 380,000 years later. Scientists think that matter in the early universe was not evenly distributed across space. Instead, there existed dense clumps of matter held together by gravity. Eventually, these clumps became the countless trillions of stars, billions of galaxies, and other structures we now know to make up the visible mass of the universe.

When it was first proposed, the Big Bang theory was just a hypothesis. Many astronomers do not accept it and thought that the universe was static. However, nearly all astronomers came to accept

the hypothesis when an important line of evidence for the Big Bang was discovered in 1964. After that, the Big Bang hypothesis achieved the status of a scientific theory. Two researchers at Bell Laboratories, using a microwave receiver, learned that the background radiation of the universe gave space a temperature of 3 Kelvin, not 0 Kelvin which would be expected in a static universe. Although this is a small amount of heat, it was enough for most scientists to agree that it must be left over from the Big Bang.

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. List two features of the solar system that provide clues about its formation.

2. In the nebular hypothesis, why did the nebula start to collapse?

3. Describe how the sun formed, according to the nebular hypothesis.

4. How does the nebular hypothesis account for the formation of planets?

5. Based on the nebular hypothesis, why are the inner planets denser than the outer planets?

The Solar System

All of the planets in our solar system lie in nearly the same plane. All of them also orbit the sun in the same direction. These two features provide important clues about how the solar system formed.

The most widely accepted explanation for the formation of the solar system is called the nebular hypothesis. According to this hypothesis, the sun and planets of our solar system formed about 4.6 billion years ago from the collapse of a giant cloud of gas and dust called a nebula. The nebula collapsed because it was drawn together by gravity. Gravity increased at the center of the collapsing nebula, and the cloud started to spin. As the nebula collapsed further, the spinning got faster. Much of the cloud's mass migrated to its center, but the rest of the material flattened out in an enormous disk.

As gravity pulled matter toward the center of the disk, the density and pressure at the center became intense. When the pressure at the center was high enough, nuclear fusion began. At this point, the sun came into existence. The outward force of nuclear energy from the

sun countered the inward pull of gravity, and this stopped the disk from collapsing further.

Meanwhile, the outer parts of the disk were starting to cool. Matter condensed from the cloud, and small pieces of dust started clumping together. These clumps collided and combined with other clumps. Larger clumps, called planetesimals, attracted smaller clumps with their gravity. Eventually, the planetesimals formed protoplanets, which grew to become the planets and moons that exist in the solar system today. Gravity at the center of the disk attracted heavier particles, such as rock and metal, while lighter particles remained farther out toward the edge of the disk. Because of this gravitational sorting of material, the inner planets – Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars – formed from dense rock and metal, whereas the outer planets – Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune – formed from lighter materials such as hydrogen, helium, water, ammonia, and methane.

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What are galaxies?
2. Compare and contrast spiral, elliptical, and irregular galaxies.
3. Describe dwarf galaxies.

Galaxies

Galaxies are the biggest groups of stars in the universe. They can contain anywhere from a few million to many billions of stars. Galaxies are divided into three types according to shape: spiral, elliptical, and irregular galaxies.

Spiral galaxies spin and appear as a rotating disk of stars and dust, with a bulge in the middle. Several spiral arms reach outward from the central bulge like the arms of a pinwheel. Spiral galaxies have lots of gas and dust. Most of their stars are young and blue in colour.

Elliptical galaxies are more-or-less egg shaped. The smallest elliptical galaxies are as small as some globular clusters. The largest elliptical galaxies can contain over a trillion stars. Most stars in elliptical galaxies are reddish to yellowish in colour because they are old stars. Most elliptical galaxies contain very little gas and dust because these particles have already formed into stars.

Irregular galaxies are neither elliptical nor spiral in shape. Most irregular galaxies were once spiral or elliptical galaxies that were then deformed. This may have happened by gravitational attraction to a larger galaxy or by collision with another galaxy.

Dwarf galaxies are small galaxies containing only a few million or billion stars. Dwarf galaxies are the most common type of galaxies in the universe. However, because they are small, they are also dim, so we don't see very many dwarf galaxies from Earth. Most dwarf galaxies are irregular in shape. However, there are also dwarf elliptical galaxies and dwarf spiral galaxies. Dwarf galaxies are often found near larger galaxies. They sometimes collide and merge with their larger neighbours.

Grammar

Past Simple used to

1. In each group, one past form is made in a different way from the others. Find the ones that are different.

1. talked – asked – made – passed
2. walked – played – went – visited
3. stopped – robbed – planned – listened
4. died – smiled – phoned – cried
5. watched – told – took – had
6. carried – worried – studied – enjoyed

2. Write the past form of the verbs below.

happen / hurry / phone / rob / tell / carry / enjoy / go
live / make / plan / smile / stop / study / watch

+ <i>-ed</i>	repeat the consonant and add <i>-ed</i>	+ <i>-d</i>	(-y) + <i>-ied</i>	irregular verbs

3. Choose past forms from Ex. 2 to complete the text.

Daniel Craig – the new James Bond

Daniel Craig was born in Chester, England in 1968. When he was young, he 1)_____ in the Wirral, near Liverpool. At school he 2)_____ sport and he was in several teams. When he was a child, he 3)_____ “Star Trek” on television and he says it is his ambition to appear in a “Star Trek” film. He 4)_____ to London when he was sixteen and joined the National Youth Theatre. He then 5)_____ acting at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama. He 6)_____ his first film for the BBC in 1996 – “Our Friends in the North”. In 2006 he got the part of James Bond. Many people were surprised when this 7)_____ because Craig has blond hair and all the other actors who have played Bond have dark hair.

4. What was Margaret’s life like in 1970 when she was young? Write past simple statements (Yes) and negatives (No) using the information below.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. work in a shop (Yes) | 6. watch TV much (No) |
| 2. like her job (No) | 7. enjoy dancing (Yes) |
| 3. live in a flat (Yes) | 8. dance the Salsa (Yes) |
| 4. want a house (No) | 9. learn Spanish (Yes) |
| 5. prefer flats (Yes) | 10. stay at home much (No) |

5. Complete the text using *Past Simple* of the verbs in brackets.

Travis Carter (1)_____ (*live*) in a fridge for 40 days from December 1998 to February 1999 – a world record. A reporter (2)_____ (*ask*) Travis later, “(3)_____ you _____ (*celebrate*) New Year in the fridge?” Travis (4)_____ (*reply*), “No. I (5)_____ (*not know*) that it was New Year: my watch (6)_____ (*not work*) because it was so cold!”

Two years ago, Travis (7)_____ (*try*) another world record – 60 hours in a freezer. This time he (8)_____ (*fail*). “The freezer was just too cold. I (9)_____ (*not like*) it,” Travis said. “I (10)_____ (*prefer*) the fridge.”

6. Choose the correct verb for each gap. Then complete the text with the past simple affirmative form.

Michael Asher is a British explorer and the first person to cross the Sahara Desert using only camels. As a young man, Asher

(1)_____ (*work / arrive*) as a police officer and then a teacher. But he (2)_____ (*want / wait*) to be an explorer. So he (3)_____ (*visit / move*) to Africa, (4)_____ (*live / watch*) with an African tribe and (5)_____ (*study / start*) their language. He (6)_____ (*describe / marry*) an Italian woman called Mariantonietta Peru. She (7)_____ (*plan / love*) the idea of exploring too, and together, they (8)_____ (*walk / plan*) a journey across the Sahara Desert from west to east by camel and on foot. They (9)_____ (*train / stop*) for three months and then they (10)_____ (*start / end*) their journey. They (11)_____ (*work / travel*) about 7,250 kilometres and (12)_____ (*arrive / live*) at their destination 271 days later. Asher (13)_____ (*decide / describe*) the crossing in his book “Impossible Journey – Two Against the Sahara”.

7. Change the statements into questions.

1. Tim arrived at 2.00.
2. Sam phoned home.
3. Helen wanted to make a phone call.
4. Paul visited the doctor.
5. Bill missed the bus.
6. George walked to school.
7. Jim opened the window.
8. Emma helped the teacher.

8. Complete the email with *the past simple form of the verbs in brackets*.

Hi Milly,

How are you? I hope you (1)_____ (*have*) a good weekend. My weekend (2)_____ (*be*) great. On Friday evening, I (3)_____ (*do*) all my homework, so I (4)_____ (*can*) relax on Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday morning, I (5)_____ (*go*) into town and (6)_____ (*buy*) new speakers for my laptop. In the afternoon, a friend (7)_____ (*come*) to see me. He (8)_____ (*bring*) a few DVDs, so we (9)_____ (*stay*) at home and (10)_____ (*watch*) them.

On Sunday morning, I (11)_____ (*speak*) to my cousin on Skype. Then, in the afternoon, I (12)_____ (*play*) football in the park. Tom

and Logan from our class (13)_____ (*be*) there, so it was fun.
See you soon!
Love, Max

9. The most famous poem in Old English is “Beowulf”. Complete the text using the correct *past simple form* of the verbs in brackets.

Beowulf (1)_____ (*be*) a great fighter 1,000 years ago. He (2)_____ (*win*) many battles against monsters and dragons. Grendel was a terrible monster from Denmark. He (3)_____ (*have*) big teeth and he was very strong. Grendel (4)_____ (*not sleep*) and (5)_____ (*not eat*). He (6)_____ (*drink*) blood. King Hrothgar of Denmark (7)_____ (*pay*) Beowulf to kill Grendel. Beowulf (8)_____ (*go*) to Denmark, (9)_____ (*fight*) the monster and killed it. King Hrothgar (10)_____ (*give*) Beowulf a lot of money. Beowulf (11)_____ (*leave*) Denmark and (12)_____ (*not come*) back. He (13)_____ (*become*) a King. Finally, Beowulf died because a dragon killed him.

10. Complete the sentences with *the past simple form* of the verbs in brackets.

1. When (*you, come*) _____ to this country?
2. Jack (*not. wear*) _____ his raincoat.
3. Pat (*leave*) _____ his coat in the hall.
4. How many pages (*you, write*) _____?
5. What (*the teacher, say*) _____?
6. (*you, not, tell*) _____ us your name.
7. (*you, go*) _____ to the basketball match yesterday?
8. Ann (*not, know*) _____ the other girl's name.
9. Which books (*you, take*) _____ to school?
10. (*Jane, not, get*) _____ any letters.

11. Choose the correct words in the text.

The politician who used to be a film star

Arnold Schwarzenegger's life is very different today. He (1) *use / used* to be an actor but now he is a politician. These days he lives in California but he (2) *didn't live / didn't use to live* there, he used to

(3) *live / living* in Austria. He (4) *had / use to have* an Austrian passport for many years but he (5) *got / used to get* an American passport in 1983 when he (6) *became / used to become* a US citizen.

When he was young he (7) *wasn't use to be / didn't use to be* interested in politics – his main interest was exercise and he (8) *used to spend / used spend* hours in the gym every day, building his muscles. He was very successful and he (9) *won / used to win* the Mr Universe competition five times.

12. Read the information. Then complete the answers below using *used to*.

	<i>In the past</i>	<i>Now</i>
<i>1 films</i>	<i>in black and white</i>	<i>in colour</i>
<i>2 cameras</i>	<i>big and heavy</i>	<i>small and light</i>
<i>3 phones</i>	<i>attached to wires</i>	<i>mobile</i>
<i>4 transport</i>	<i>ride horses</i>	<i>drive cars</i>
<i>5 work</i>	<i>work on farms</i>	<i>work in factories and offices</i>
<i>6 children</i>	<i>finish school at 12</i>	<i>finish school at 16</i>
<i>7 location</i>	<i>live in the country</i>	<i>live in towns</i>
<i>8 entertainment</i>	<i>go to the cinema</i>	<i>watch TV and DVDs</i>

- How are films different? Films _____.
- What about cameras? Cameras _____.
- What about phones? Phones _____.
- How is transport different? People _____.
- Do people work in the same places as in the past? No, most people _____.
- What about school? Children _____.
- Do people live in the same places as in the past? No, most people. _____.
- What about entertainment? People _____.

Everyday English

Space Tourism

On July 20, 1969 Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first men to land on the moon. Perhaps inspired by this major event and

earlier space flights, science fiction writers in the late 1960s and 1970s wrote a countless number of stories about people traveling to space for a vacation. Many people at that time believed that families in the early 21st century would routinely take trips to the moon for sightseeing, and popular movies and TV shows fuelled this belief. Take the example of 2001: A Space Odyssey which was released in 1968. This movie had a famous scene that showed businessmen traveling through space.

In the 1980s space travel for ordinary people was not as widespread as writers and artists imagined in the 1960s. However, in the 1980s civilian expeditions into space had begun. This is illustrated by United States' decision to send several politicians into space to help them better understand the activities of NASA – America's space agency. Christa McAuliffe, a school teacher, was scheduled to travel on the space shuttle and teach her class from space. After she was tragically killed in a shuttle accident, NASA delayed sending civilians into space for a long time. Because they were traveling to space for a specific purpose, these people were not really "space tourists" but they were civilians who flew to space.

By the late 1990s space tourism for an exclusive set of people became a reality. A commercial space company called MirCorp was having problems and it desperately needed money. The company therefore decided to sell tickets for space flights. It was an American businessman named Dennis Tito who bought the first ticket from MirCorp, and in April 2001 he flew to the International Space Station. Despite strong resistance from NASA, Tito stayed at the International Space Station for seven days. After Tito's space trip, two more fortunate people bought tickets and also visited the space station. More trips were planned but these were cancelled or delayed after the space shuttle Columbia had an accident in 2003 while returning to Earth and all the astronauts aboard were killed.

In 2006, space tourism resumed and Russia's space agency again sold tickets to those who wanted to travel to space. Despite the resumption of space tourism, Russia's space agency announced in 2011 that it would not carry space tourists again until 2013. Although many people dream of becoming a space tourist, ticket prices are currently very expensive (around 20 to 25 million dollars US), so taking their family on vacation to the moon may have to wait for now.

1. Read the article and answer the questions.

1. According to the article, who wrote stories about people traveling to space for a vacation?

- a) science fiction writers*
- b) Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin*
- c) businessmen who had been in space*
- d) people who had travelled to space for a vacation*

2. The word 'countless' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to:

- a) countable* *c) measurable*
- b) unrestricted* *d) uncountable*

3. The word 'scene' in paragraph 1 could be replaced with:

- a) shot* *b) trend* *c) stage* *d) argument*

4. The word 'ordinary' in paragraph 2 could be replaced with:

- a) routine* *b) regular* *c) original* *d) customary*

5. According to the article, why were the civilians who went to space in the 1980s not really space tourists?

- a) their trips were delayed*
- b) they were going to space to do a job*
- c) they were not trained properly*
- d) they did not pay enough money*

6. The word 'exclusive' in paragraph 3 could be replaced with:

- a) privileged* *c) prevented*
- b) prohibitive* *d) unrestricted*

7. The word 'resistance' in paragraph 3 could be replaced with:

- a) opposition* *c) agreement*
- b) accusation* *d) collaboration*

8. In paragraph 3 what does 'these' refer to?

- a) trips* *c) space tourists*
- b) tickets* *d) space station*

d) The Economics of Space Tourism

Vocabulary

The structure of the Solar System

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. This planet probably got this name due to its red colour and is sometimes referred to as the Red Planet.

- a) *Neptune* b) *Crater* c) *Mars* d) *Mercury*

2. The closest planet to the Sun and the eighth largest.

- a) *Moon* b) *Mercury* c) *Neptune* d) *Asteroid*

3. The only planet whose English name does not derive from Greek/Roman mythology.

- a) *Sun* b) *Mars* c) *Neptune* d) *Earth*

4. The smallest planet and farthest from the Sun.

- a) *Saturn* b) *Moon* c) *Pluto* d) *Jupiter*

5. The largest object in the solar system.

- a) *Moon* b) *Neptune* c) *Sun* d) *Saturn*

6. A medium-sized rocky object orbiting the Sun.

- a) *Moon* b) *Mars* c) *Asteroid* d) *Earth*

7. It is the brightest object in the sky except for the Sun and the Moon.

- a) *Pluto* b) *Earth* c) *Venus* d) *Saturn*

8. This planet is more than twice as massive as all the other planets combined.

- a) *Venus* b) *Jupiter* c) *Mars* d) *Asteroid*

9. This planet's blue colour is the result of absorption of red light by methane in the upper atmosphere.

a) *Sun* b) *Crater* c) *Uranus* d) *Venus*

10. Named after the Roman god of the sea.

a) *Crater* b) *Neptune* c) *Moon* d) *Asteroid*

11. A bowl-shaped depression formed by the impact of a meteoroid.

a) *Mercury* b) *Moon* c) *Crater* d) *Neptune*

12. The second largest planet with many rings.

a) *Saturn* b) *Moon* c) *Neptune* d) *Asteroid*

13. The only natural satellite of Earth.

a) *Uranus* b) *Crater* c) *Moon* d) *Earth*

2. On each line, write the term from the word bank that correctly replaces the underlined words in each sentence. Use each term only once. NOTE: You may need to change a term to its plural form.

asteroid / astronomical unit / comet / period of revolution
period of rotation / star / orbit

1. Many objects, including planets, travel around the Sun. – _____

2. Orbiting objects made of gas, dust, and ice come from the outer parts of the solar system. – _____

3. The Sun is a(n) structure in space made of gases in which nuclear fusion reactions occur. – _____

4. In 365 days, Earth completes a(n) full journey around the Sun. – _____

5. In 24 hours Earth completes a(n) full turn, also called a complete spin. – _____

6. Millions of small, rocky objects orbit the Sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. – _____

7. A(n) distance equal of about 150 million km is the average distance from Earth to the Sun. – _____

3. Complete the sentences with the words below. Some terms may be used more than once or not at all.

*astronomical / farther / gravitational / rotate
closer / faster / inner / slower / comet / foci / outer
solar system / elliptical / focus / planet / star
energy / gas giant / revolve / Sun*

The night sky offers a fascinating view into space. Most of the specks of light in the night sky are (1)_____. They exist far beyond our (2)_____. The largest object in our solar system is the (3)_____, which produces an enormous amount of (4)_____. The Sun also applies a(n) (5)_____ pull on the planets. When you look into the night sky, you might see light reflected off a(n) (6)_____, such as Venus.

Objects in space (7)_____ around the Sun along a stretched-out circle called a(n) (8)_____ orbit. Planets also (9)_____, or spin. There are four (10)_____ planets that are made up mostly of solid rocky materials. These objects are spherical and have a mass larger than the total mass of all other objects whose orbits are nearby. There also are four (11)_____ planets made of gases, including helium and hydrogen. These four planets are sometimes termed (12)_____.

Distance in space is measured in (13)_____ units. A planet's speed changes as it orbits the Sun. A planet that is close to the Sun moves (14)_____ than a planet that is far from the Sun. Also, planets that are (15)_____ from the Sun have longer periods of revolution than planets that are closer to the Sun. The shape of a planet's orbit is determined by two (16)_____ points. These (17)_____ are equal distances from the center of the ellipse.

UNIT 5. THROUGH TIME AND SPACE LESSON 2

Reading

Inventions that changed our world

1. Read the text.

Just a few hundred years ago, life was far different than it is today. When people wanted to travel or communicate, they had to go on foot or horseback. A journey of just a few miles by this method could be a long, arduous process. Whatever people owned – from clothing to tools – had to be made by hand. Work was manual, laborious, and often tedious. Illness was a constant threat; diseases rapidly spread through unsanitary conditions and were difficult to treat with the rudimentary medicines available.

Life has been transformed over the years through the efforts of the men and women who had the brilliance, diligence, and creativity to come up with new and better ways of doing things. Alexander Graham Bell's fascination with the idea of sending sound down a wire from the speaker to the listener gave birth to the telephone, which ultimately led to the cell phone, fax machine, modem, and a communication system that now links the entire globe.

These inventions, like many others, have clearly improved life by keeping people healthier, helping them to communicate and work more efficiently, and allowing them to travel farther. X-rays allowed doctors to look inside the human body to treat disease and injury. The electric light illuminated the darkness so people could work at night. Braille made it possible for blind people to read.

Other inventions were controversial because of their potential for destruction. Edward Teller, father of the hydrogen bomb, was described by one scientist as being one of the "most thoughtful statesmen of science." However, another scientist referred to Teller as "a danger to all that's important," and claimed that the world would have been better off without him.

Even the most ground-breaking and world-changing inventions were not always recognized as such when they were introduced to the public. When Rutherford B. Hayes saw a demonstration of Alexander Graham Bell's telephone in 1876, the president's response was less than enthusiastic. "That's an amazing invention, but who would ever want to use one of them?" he scoffed.

Sometimes it was the inventor's own necessity that gave birth to invention. The old saying, "Necessity is the mother of invention," couldn't be more true.

2. Give a title to the text.

- a) Inventions throughout time.
- b) Inventions that changed the modern world.
- c) Life back and now.

3. Are these statements *True* or *False*? Correct the false ones.

- 1. Alexander Graham Bell invented Braille. ____
- 2. X-rays enabled doctors to operate inside the human body. ____
- 3. When first demonstrated to the public, Alexander Graham Bell's was highly praised. ____

4. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1. Explain the adage: "Necessity is the mother of invention".
- 2. Why did some inventions create controversy?
- 3. How does the author describe the men and women who changed our lives?
- 4. What was Rutherford B. Hayes reaction to Bell's invention?
- 5. How was the Father of the H-bomb regarded by scientists of his time?

5. In which paragraph is it mentioned that?

Some inventions gave rise to many more inventions, speeding up the pace of progress even further.

Grammar

Future Simple

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *will* / *won't* and the verbs: *be* / *meet* / *not arrive* / *not be* / *not do* / *see*

- 1. dad's train is delayed. He _____ until late this evening.
- 2. Bye! I _____ you later.
- 3. I _____ your homework for you!
- 4. Joe is ill. He _____ at school tomorrow.
- 5. I _____ you at nine o'clock at the cinema. Don't be late.
- 6. It's your birthday tomorrow. _____ you _____ seventeen? – Yes, I _____.

2. Match the two parts of the sentences. Then complete the sentences with *will*, *'ll* or *won't*.

1. Don't eat so many cakes – you ____.
 2. I'm really hungry – I think I ____.
 3. Eat lots of salads – they ____.
 4. The sun's shining and it definitely ____.
 5. I don't think people ____.
 6. Take a warm pullover; it ____.
 7. I'm thirsty so I think I ____.
- a) _____ *have a snack.*
 - b) _____ *be cold there.*
 - c) _____ *make you fat.*
 - d) _____ *rain today.*
 - e) _____ *have a lemonade.*
 - f) _____ *get fat.*
 - g) _____ *ever live on the moon.*

3. Rewrite each sentence or question with *going to*.

1. Joe plans to buy a new computer.
2. We don't plan to play tennis this weekend.
3. Does Nick plan to join the sports club?
4. What are your plans for next summer?
5. Look! That tree is about to fall over!
6. Do you plan to work hard this year?
7. I don't intend to get a new car.
8. The forecast for tomorrow is rain.
9. Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the party?
10. I think it's about to snow.

4. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verbs in brackets using *will* or *going to*.

1. Jane (*have*) _____ a baby in the summer.
2. Bye for now. Perhaps I (*see*) _____ you late.
3. Next summer I (*stay*) _____ with my relatives in New York.
4. I don't know my plans for the weekend. What (*do you*) _____?
5. Jim's tired, so he (*have*) _____ an early night.

6. Helen (move) _____ to London next year.

5. Complete the email. Use the verbs in brackets with *will* or in *Present Continuous*.

Hi Danny,

I'm so excited that you (1)_____ (*come*) with us on the Highlands tour tomorrow! The bus (2)_____ (*pick us up*) at eight, so make sure you're up in time. Don't worry about breakfast because we (3)_____ (*stop*) at a motorway café at nine o'clock, so we can eat then. I don't know exactly what is included in this tour, but I think we (4)_____ (*probably / see*) at least three or four castles – they're on the website. I know we (5)_____ (*visit*) Loch Ness because I saw it on the programme. We might see the monster! In fact, according to the programme, we (6)_____ (*spend*) half an hour at the Loch Ness Monster exhibition in the afternoon.

It often rains in the Highlands at this time of the year so it (7)_____ (*probably / rain*) tomorrow, but I (8)_____ (*not take*) an umbrella – I don't want to carry it around all day! I don't know what time the tour ends but it (9)_____ (*be*) dark by seven o'clock, so I think we (10)_____ (*be*) home by then.

See you tomorrow. Michaela

6. Read the information about Lucy's trip to Sweden on Friday. Complete the questions and answers. Use only one word or a short form in each space.

08.30 – departure flight SA109 from London Heathrow, Terminal 4

11.40 – arrival flight SA109 in Stockholm

12.00 – start of meeting at Svenska Hotel

15.00 – give talk to clients

1. When _____ Lucy's flight leave? It _____ at half past _____.
2. _____ the flight go from Terminal one? No, it _____.
3. _____ does it _____ in Stockholm? It _____ at 11.40.
4. Is Lucy _____ at the Hilton Hotel? No, she _____.

5. What _____ Lucy doing at three o'clock? She is _____ a talk.

7. Find five mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

1. After the film will finish, we'll go for a snack.
2. Jane can't come to the meeting because she goes on holiday tomorrow.
3. The timetable says that the train arrives in Edinburgh at 10.30.
4. We meet some friends at a restaurant this evening. Would you like to come, too?
5. I'll send you a text message when we'll arrive at the hotel.
6. We stay in a beach house in Greece next summer.

Speaking

Cloning: tomorrow's future

Can you imagine an Earth in the future, let's say 2000 years from now. And there you are! Yes, you – or at least an identical version of you, a person with the same genetics, same looks, and similar thinking patterns to yours... just doing their daily business. This all happened because you (or someone that loved you) decided that you shouldn't cease to exist on this planet just because you died. Of course, it wouldn't actually be you, because what you are is not only in your genetics, but also in your life experiences, and those cannot be recreated. But it would be your clone, your replica, and he or she might bring your loved ones a little relief from your death. Additionally, it could bring some balm to those that fear death.

1. Read the text about cloning and its implications to society. What do you think about cloning? Do you want to have your clone?

On March 7, 1997, the world was stunned when Scottish scientists at the Roslin Institute revealed they had successfully cloned an adult sheep. While the researchers said they had no aim to ever clone human material, human cloning was now theoretically possible, the Washington Post reported. Rather, the scientists said,

the ability to clone adult animals offered the promise of agricultural and medical advances.

Nevertheless, this scientific turning point – astounding scientists worldwide who had repeatedly attempted to clone other adult animals – has led to an ethical dilemma. Should human cloning be outlawed? Is it ethical to grow human embryos to use in potentially life-saving treatments? Is cloning the next logical step (after in vitro fertilization) for infertile couples who desire children?

The recent breakthroughs – first Dolly and now the hotly debated use of stem cells – have only been possible due to more than 40 years of genetic research. Scientists have been cloning cells for years by copying genes and other parts of chromosomes to create enough identical material for further study.

After Dolly's birth more questions fuelled the evolving controversy. How safe was it to even consider cloning a human when so many variables and unknowns existed? Dolly was one success out of more than 200 attempts. How could some scientists consider human cloning a safe option when so many things could go wrong?

More recently, the cloning debate has intensified around the topic of therapeutic cloning. Dr Ian Wilmut, one of the scientists responsible for cloning Dolly, states that cloning offers many possibilities. One is the generation of genetically modified animal organs that are suitable for transplantation into humans, making it possible to repair imperfect organs and other body parts.

Still both politically and ethically, the questions and concerns regarding the cloning of human cells remain.

2. Match the parts of the sentences.

1. The news about Dolly's birth ____.
2. After Dolly was born ____.
3. Cloning humans ____.
- 4 Opponents to cloning think ____.
5. Cloning could be used to help people ____.
6. Some people started wondering ____.
7. Dolly's successful cloning ____.
8. Scientists think people can benefit greatly ____.

- a) could raise some serious moral issues.*
- b) whether cloning was even a safe process.*
- c) was the result of long years of research.*
- d) who are unable to have babies.*
- e) surprised everyone.*
- f) from scientific advances in cloning.*
- g) it should be banned.*
- h) the debate over cloning increased.*

3. Read the text again and mark the sentences *T* (true) or *F* (false).

- ___ 1. After Dolly's birth, scientist considered human cloning the next logical step.
- ___ 2. They thought that cloning could be extended to other fields.
- ___ 3. Scientists had never tried to clone other animals before Dolly.
- ___ 4. Current scientific developments are a result of long years of testing.
- ___ 5. Cloning Dolly was a very simple process.

4. Find in the text the words for the following equivalents.

- 1. astonished/surprised
- 2. surprising/shocking
- 3. a difficult problem to solve
- 4. prohibited/forbidden
- 5. major achievements
- 6. intensified
- 7. dispute/argument
- 8. factors that are subject to change
- 9. appropriate
- 10. flawed

5. Answer the following questions in your own words as far as possible.

- 1. Why was Dolly considered a scientific breakthrough?
- 2. Why is human cloning a controversial issue?

3. What are the possible benefits of the advances in cloning for people?

6. Rewrite each sentence as started without changing its meaning.

1. The cloning results are good. People feel confident. – *The ____, the ____.*

2. I am against cloning because it violates human dignity. – *But if ____.*

3. The success rate was so high that researchers are undertaking new tests. – *Researchers had ____.*

4. They didn't take into account all the variables and a lot of things went wrong. – *But if ____.*

5. It isn't easy to convince people about the benefits of cloning. – *It's getting ____ and ____.*

6. It was such a tricky procedure that we knew it was risky. – *The procedure was ____.*

Vocabulary

Technology and you

Answer the questions

1. A new invention is advertised on TV.

- a) You want to buy it now.
- b) You wait until a friend recommends it.
- c) You're not interested.

2. How much of your pocket money is spent on computer and electronic games?

- a) more than 50%
- b) less than 50%
- c) 0%

3. You were given a new computer game for your last birthday.

- a) You understood the game immediately.
- b) You read the instructions carefully before you played the game.

c) You didn't play the game because you don't like computer games.

4. You are invited to join a chat room.

- a) You think of a cool user name and password.
- b) You find out more about the chat room.
- c) You don't join.

5. Which hi-tech items do you want to buy?

- a) a computer, an MP4, a mobile phone and everything else in the shops
- b) a computer and a mobile phone
- c) a mobile phone – that's all you need

KEY

Add up your points: **a** – 5 points, **b** – 3 points, **c** – 1 point

20-25 points: Hi-tech: You love hi-tech items and computers. You are always ready to try something new.

10-19 points: Medium-tech: You enjoy new technology, but you don't use it all the time. You won't buy a hi-tech item just because it's the latest thing.

5-9 points: No-tech: You think technology is boring. You rarely use the computer because you don't enjoy it.

Technology in your life

1. Complete the sentences.

- 1. A no-tech person doesn't like _____.
- 2. A medium-tech person doesn't _____.
- 3. A hi-tech person will always try _____.
- 4. Computers are important to _____.

2. Which group do you think each of the following people is in?

- 1. Jay saves his pocket money and his birthday money to buy the latest computer games. – _____

2. Martin was given a new iPod for his birthday. He doesn't use it because he doesn't understand the instructions. – _____

3. An MP4 player and a digital camera are included on Mark's mobile phone, but it hasn't got GPS. Mark wants a new phone. – _____

4. Scott believes computers make people lazy. He doesn't use the computer for anything. – _____

5. Tina enjoys using the Internet but she thinks computer games and chat rooms are boring. – _____

3. Match the idioms to their meanings.

1. Blow a fuse – _____.

2. Get / have our wires crossed – _____.

3. Not rocket science – _____.

4. On the same wavelength – _____.

5. Re-invent the wheel – _____.

6. Up and running – _____.

7. Hit the panic button – _____.

a) *ready to use.*

b) *to react rapidly or by taking emergency precautions.*

c) *to get angry.*

d) *to think similarly or to have the same ideas and opinions.*

e) *something is easy to understand or do.*

f) *to waste time doing something that has already been done effectively.*

g) *to misunderstand someone.*

4. Choose the idioms from Ex. 3 and place them in the sentences below. Put the verbs in the correct tense where necessary.

1. I dropped Bettina's phone today. She _____ and yelled at me.

2. After a good service, my car is finally _____ again.

3. All you have to do is connect the red wire to the green one! It's _____.

4. My friend and I agreed to meet at seven o'clock but he showed up at eight. We must have _____.

5. Calm down! It's just a fly. There's no need to _____.

6. I'm so confused. My teacher and I _____.

TEST MODULE 5

Choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

1. My watch _____ working yesterday; it needs a new battery.
a) *stopes* b) *stop* c) *stopped*
2. I _____ my little sister to the zoo last Saturday.
a) *take* b) *took* c) *takes*
3. My sister started her first job _____.
a) *has two months* b) *two months ago* c) *ago two months*
4. The letter isn't here because the post _____ this morning.
a) *didn't arrived* b) *didn't arrives* c) *didn't arrive*
5. _____ to Rebecca's party last night?
a) *Did you go* b) *Went you* c) *Did you went*
6. Those shops are new; they _____ here ten years ago.
a) *did not be* b) *weren't* c) *wasn't*
7. When I was a child I _____ stay up late.
a) *didn't used to* b) *used to not* c) *didn't use to*
8. _____ go to the same school as my sister?
a) *Did you use to* b) *Did you used to* c) *Did use you*
9. My best friend _____ to a fantastic concert last Saturday.
a) *was going* b) *used to go* c) *went*
10. My aunt _____ in an international bank for fifteen years.
a) *use to work* b) *worked* c) *used to work*
11. Are you _____ her a present?
a) *going buy* b) *going to buy* c) *going to buying*
12. The floor is very wet. He _____.

- a) falls over*
- b) is going to fall over*
- c) is falling over*

13. It's very cold here. – OK, I _____ the heating.

- a) am going to turn on*
- b) will turn on*
- c) will turning on*

14. The flight to New York _____ at 17.05.

- a) leaves*
- b) is going to leave*
- c) will leaving*

15. When we get to the top of the hill, I _____ some photos.

- a) am taking*
- b) am going to take*
- c) take*

16. Thanks for booking a restaurant for Dad's birthday. Where _____?

- a) do we go*
- b) will we go*
- c) are we going*

17. When I grow up I _____ an artist.

- a) will being*
- b) am*
- c) am going to be*

18. Look, my suit's dirty! – OK, I _____ it to the dry cleaner's this afternoon.

- a) am taking*
- b) will take*
- c) am going to take*

19. As soon as I _____ any news, I'll phone you.

- a) hear*
- b) will hear*
- c) am going to hear*

20. Don't start eating until I _____ there.

- a) will get*
- b) am getting*
- c) get*

21. What's the dentist's phone number? – I don't know, I _____ in the phone book.

- a) will look*
- b) am going to look*
- c) look*

22. This queue is enormous. We _____ here for a long time!

- a) are going to be*
- b) are being*
- c) are*

23. I'm so excited. We _____ our cousins from Canada tomorrow.

- a) *see* b) *seeing* c) *are seeing*

24. Do you want to go out this evening? – No, I can't. I _____ Steve with his homework.

- a) *will help* b) *am helping* c) *help*

25. there's no moon so it _____ very dark tonight.
a) *am going to be* b) *will being* c) *is going to be*

REVIEW MODULE 5

1. Complete the text with *past simple forms* of the verbs in brackets and no short forms.

Alfred Hitchcock

Alfred Hitchcock (1)_____ (*be*) one of the most famous and successful film directors of the 20th century. He was born in London in 1899 and he (2)_____ (*die*) in Los Angeles in 1990. Hitchcock (3)_____ (*begin*) his career at Gainsborough Studios in London in 1920. In those days films (4)_____ (*not have*) sound and Hitchcock (5)_____ (*not be*) a director; he (6)_____ (*be*) a designer. But Hitchcock (7)_____ (*do*) a good job and they (8)_____ (*ask*) him to direct a film in 1925.

Hitchcock (9)_____ (*make*) his first film in Germany. He (10)_____ (*use*) a lot of interesting ideas from German cinema in this film. After that he (11)_____ (*direct*) many films in England. But at the end of the 1930s he (12)_____ (*move*) to Hollywood to make his first American film.

That film was called "Rebecca" and it (13)_____ (*win*) the best film Oscar in 1940. After that success he (14)_____ (*direct*) many more movies in Hollywood, including "Psycho", "Rear Window" and "The Birds", but he (15)_____ (*not win*) any more Oscars.

Hitchcock (16)_____ (*become*) famous because his films were very exciting and sometimes frightening.

2. Complete these sentences. Put the verbs in brackets in *Past Simple*. Then put the underlined words in the correct position.

1. Jane (*start*) a new job month. last
2. I (*play*) football all the time I was young. when
3. Europeans (*see*) potatoes for the first time about five hundred years. ago
4. Somebody (*rob*) our local bank Wednesday. on
5. My father (*have*) an American motorbike he was young. when
6. April I (*win*) a bicycle in a magazine competition. in
7. Six months my brother (*stop*) smoking. ago

3. There are six mistakes in the conversation. Find and correct them.

Tom: Did you went to the cinema yesterday?

Silvia: Yes, we do.

Tom: What did you saw?

Silvia: we didn't saw anything.

Tom: What do you mean?

Silvia: Well. There was a queue when we got to the cinema, so we don't wait.

Tom: So, what did you done?

Silvia: We went to Video City and rented a DVD.

4. Complete the second sentence so it means the same as the first. Use one, two or three words and short forms.

1. Jake lived in the Far East when he was young. – Jake _____ in the Far East.
2. Long flights used to be expensive. – Long flights _____ to be cheap.
3. I had short hair when I was young. – I _____ to have long hair.
4. Was Sweden a republic in the 19th century? – Did Sweden _____ a republic?
5. Most people didn't have cars before 1900. – Before 1900, most people _____ to have cars.

5. Find the mistakes in the sentences and correct them.

1. Were people use to smoke inside cinemas in the 1950s?
2. Films didn't used to have sound but now they do.
3. Did use to be cameras very expensive?
4. Harrison Ford used to being a carpenter before he became a film star.
5. Glenda Jackson use to be a film actress but now she is a politician.
6. Did Bruce Willis used to have a lot of hair?
7. It wasn't use to be expensive to go to the cinema but now it is.

6. Choose the correct words in the text.

The office of the future?

At 9 am next Monday an exciting exhibition called "The Office of the Future" (1) *opens / is going to opening* at the Brighton Conference Centre. The exhibition (2) *is show / will show* hundreds of new inventions that could change the way people work.

Doug Stevenson, the exhibition organiser, says that large offices full of hundreds of workers (3) *probably won't exist / won't probably exist* in the future. Many people work at home but they go into the office for meetings. In the future this (4) *will not be / not will be* necessary because you will be able to do everything from your own living rooms. With new technology it (5) *is being / will be* possible to have meetings on your computer. Your computer (6) *is going to show / will show* moving images of your colleagues and business partners. As soon as you (7) *will turn / turn it* on, you will see your colleagues, and you will think they are standing in the room next to you!

If you want to find out more about these developments, Mr Stevenson (8) *gives / is giving* a talk in the exhibition hall on Wednesday. After the talk (9) *will finish / finishes*, you will be able to look at the newest computer software from California.

7. There are six mistakes in the conversation. Find and correct them.

Customer: Excuse me. Do you give a discount to business customer?

Assistant: I'm afraid I don't know. I'm asking the manager. Mr Davies, can you help?

Manager: Of course. What do you want to know, sir?

Customer: Yes. I work for DataFlow and we open a new branch near here soon. We're going need lots of office equipment. Can you give us a good discount?

Manager: Well, it depends on how much you spend each month.

Customer: Well, we'll spend probably about 500 euros a month.

Manager: Oh, that's fine – we're giving you a 20% discount. As soon as you will fill in this form, we'll open a business account for you.

8. What happened yesterday? Match and write sentences.

1. Kelly / be tired ____.
2. Harry / have a toothache ____.
3. The supermarket / not be open ____.
4. Isabel / be ill ____.
5. Tom / be away ____.
6. There / be a lot of rain ____.
 - a) *she / not go to school.*
 - b) *he / not come to the birthday party.*
 - c) *she / not water the plants.*
 - d) *we / not go out and play.*
 - e) *he / not eat his food.*
 - f) *Jim / not go shopping.*

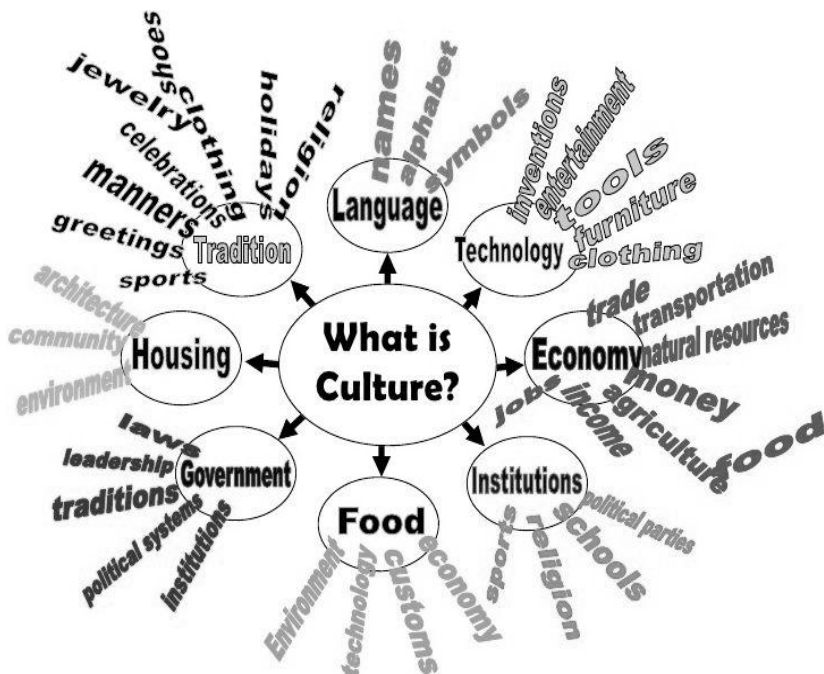
9. Write the questions and answers.

1. Mat and Kim / have fish for dinner? (No)
2. James / have a great time / at the concert? (Yes)
3. you / have a tennis lesson / yesterday? (No)
4. she / have long hair / when she / be young? (Yes)
5. you / have many toys / when you / be little? (No)
6. you / can draw / when you / be ten? (Yes)
7. she / can speak French / when she / be sixteen? (No)
8. Tim / can swim / when he / be twelve? (Yes)
9. your dad / have fair hair / when he / be young? (Yes)
10. you and Kate / have cereal for breakfast / yesterday? (No)

Reading

What is Culture?

1. Read the text.



Culture is an integral part of every society. It is a learned pattern of behaviour and ways in which a person lives his or her life. Culture is essential for the existence of a society, because it binds people together. In the explicit sense of the term, culture is made from the music, food, arts and literature of a society. However, these are only the products of culture followed by the society and cannot be defined as culture.

Culture is something that a person learns from his family and surroundings, and is not ingrained in him from birth. It does not have any biological connection though. Even if a person is brought up in a

culture different from that in which he was born, he follows the culture of the society where he grows up.

Culture is a complex tool which every individual has to learn to survive in a society. It is how people interact with others in the society. It is often subconscious and whatever we see and understand seems to be normal and natural. Sometimes, other societies and people seem to be a little odd because they have a different culture from ours. We must remember that every society has a distinct culture that forms the backbone of the society. Culture does not remain stagnant, instead it is evolving constantly and is influenced by other cultures and societies.

Every society has a different culture, where people share a specific language, traditions, behaviour, perceptions and beliefs. Culture gives them an identity which makes them unique and different from people of other cultures. When people of different cultures migrate and settle in another society, the culture of that society becomes the dominant culture and those of the immigrants form the subculture of the community. Usually, people who settle in other nations imbibe the new culture, while at the same time strive to preserve their own.

Culture is necessary to establish an order and discipline in the society. It is not only a means of communication between people, but also creates a feeling of belonging and togetherness among people in the society.

2. Answer the following questions:

1. Do all societies have culture?
2. Why is culture important for the existence of society?
3. What are some things that culture is made from?
4. Where does a person learn culture? Is it biological?
5. If a person is born in Australia, but grows up in China – which culture do they follow?
6. Why do other people and societies seem to be a little odd to us?
7. Does culture change or stay the same?
8. What happens to culture when people move to a different place?
9. Why is culture necessary in a society?

3. Discuss with a partner or in small groups.

1. Which of the following do you think are the most important in culture?

Climate / Language / Ideas and beliefs / Cuisine
Arts / Geography / Historical events / Ceremonies and festivals
Social customs and traditions / Religion

2. Do you think cultures are becoming more alike? Is this a good or bad thing?

3. How has your culture shaped you? How has it influenced your values, preferences and beliefs?

4. How do you think you learned your culture?

5. Despite the differences in culture in our school, what are some things that everyone has in common?

6. What do you like about your culture? What do you dislike?

7. “When in Rome, do as the Romans do.” Do you agree with this?

Grammar

Modal verbs:
can / can't, could
will be able to
can, could, may

1. Write questions (?), positive (+) or negative (-) sentences with *can* or *can't*. Use the words below to help you.

1. I / leave my suitcase here / for an hour (?)
2. I / come with you tomorrow (-)
3. your friend / stay at my house (+)
4. Sarah / call me later (?)
5. you / use dollars / in this store (-)
6. you / call the doctor from my office (+)
7. you / use mobile phones here (-)
8. I / speak to the manager (?)
9. Fran / make a really good curry (+)
10. Sandy / afford a new car (-)
11. Owen / speak Welsh (?)

2. Choose the correct words in the interview.

A: So you're interested in the translation job. Can you speak Spanish perfectly?

B: Well, I (1) *able to / could* when I was at university, but that was a long time ago. I'm taking a course so I (2) *will be able to / can* speak it very well again soon.

A: OK. I'll give you our test, but I (3) *couldn't / won't be able to* recommend you for the job if you don't pass it.

B: I understand that. Will I (4) *can / be able to* take the test soon?

A: Let's see... (5) *will you be able / can you* to come back next Tuesday at four o'clock?

B: No, I'm afraid I (6) *will / won't*. I collect the children from school at that time.

A: That's OK, we can arrange another time. Now, how are your computer skills?

B: Well, I (7) *can't / couldn't* use a computer six months ago, but I've learnt now. I (8) *could / can* type really fast when I was a student, and I'm sure I (9) *can / will be able to* learn the other things really quickly.

3. Complete the text with the phrases: *could dive / could enter / could practise / could walk / couldn't dive / couldn't surprise*

Not long ago Tom Daley (1)_____ through the streets in his town and no one stopped him – but it's different now because he is a member of the Great Britain Olympic team.

Tom's the best diver in Europe now, but he (2)_____ at all a few years ago. He saw a diving board at his local swimming pool when he was seven and in a few months he (3)_____ really well. People in the sport started to notice him, and told him that he (4)_____ in the best diving centre in the UK.

Before he (5)_____ the Beijing Olympics, Tom needed to finish in the first eight at the competitions in Beijing. He finished seventh, so at the age of fourteen, he returned to Beijing as part of the Olympic team. Although Tom (6)_____ everyone by winning in

Beijing, he finished seventh out of twelve divers in one event. Tom will be an amazing diver when he's older!

4. Match the questions 1-6 with the answers a-f.

1. Can I use your phone, please? I haven't got my mobile. ____
2. Please may I leave the room for a few minutes? ____
3. Can we go to the cinema this evening? ____
4. Could I ask you for some advice? ____
5. Could we leave our bags here? ____
6. Can I take photos? ____

- a) *No, you may not leave during the examination.*
- b) *Yes, of course you can. I'll try to help.*
- c) *Yes, you can leave them at reception.*
- d) *Yes, of course. It's on the table.*
- e) *No, you can't use cameras in the museum.*
- f) *Yes, you can, but be back by 10.30.*

5. Choose the correct words in the sentences.

1. Wife to husband: Adam, *can / may* I use your laptop computer this weekend?
2. Notice in library: Students *can / may* borrow DVDs from the library.
3. Woman in café: *Could I / Could I to* sit over there?
4. Two colleagues: Could I use your desk tomorrow? – Yes, of course you *could / can*.
5. Two friends: *Can you / May you* lend me five pounds? – Sure.
6. Notice in train: Passengers *can't / may not* open the doors while the train is moving.

6. Complete the conversation about people doing a race. Use the words: *can / Can I / Can we / can't / Could you / you can*

A: OK. Are there any questions?

B: Yes, my friends and I are in different groups. (1)_____ run together, please?

A: No, I'm afraid you (2)_____. You're in different groups because you run at different speeds.

C: (3)_____ stop while I'm running – to buy a drink or something?

A: Ah, no. I'm afraid not. The rules say (4)_____ only have drinks that the organisers provide. There will be tables at the side of the road with drinks on – you (5)_____ take as many of those as you want.

D: (6)_____ give us a copy of the rules, please?

A: Yes, of course. Here you are.

have to, need to
must / mustn't
had to, will have to

7. Read the information. Choose the correct answers *a, b* or *c*. in one question two answers are possible.

Barton Cross Fun Run, Sunday 13 April

Please arrive at the meeting point no later than 8.30 am. You (1)_____ register by 9.00 am. If you have pre-registered online, you (2)_____ provide all your details again, but you (3)_____ collect your personal number for the race. Everyone (4)_____ wear their number at the start and end of the race so that we can be sure we have the correct times, but you (5)_____ wear the number through the whole race.

The Fun Run is only 10km, but please remember that you (6)_____ do some warm-up exercises before you start to avoid injury. You (7)_____ bring bottles of water with you – the organisers provide water at points along the route. Please don't stop at these points for more than a few seconds – everyone (8)_____ keep moving during the race.

Finally, please remember that this is a very physical event and you (9)_____ be fit and healthy. Good luck!

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>a) need to</i> | <i>b) have to</i> | <i>c) don't have to</i> |
| 2. <i>a) have to</i> | <i>b) don't have to</i> | <i>c) do not need</i> |
| 3. <i>a) have to</i> | <i>b) needn't</i> | <i>c) don't have to</i> |
| 4. <i>a) has to</i> | <i>b) needs</i> | <i>c) doesn't need to</i> |
| 5. <i>a) has to</i> | <i>b) needs to</i> | <i>c) don't have to</i> |
| 6. <i>a) need to</i> | <i>b) don't need to</i> | <i>c) don't have to</i> |

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. a) <i>needn't</i> | b) <i>have to</i> | c) <i>don't need to</i> |
| 8. a) <i>needn't</i> | b) <i>has to</i> | c) <i>doesn't need to</i> |
| 9. a) <i>need to</i> | b) <i>needn't</i> | c) <i>has to</i> |

8. Complete the sentences with a form of the verbs in brackets and a verb below. Use short forms.

become / buy / drink / go / pay / stay

- I'm a member of the club so I _____ to get in. (*have to*)
- I _____ shopping because we haven't got any food at all. (*need to*)
- Tourists _____ full-price metro tickets. They can get special discount cards. (*have to*)
- Do you _____ a member of the tennis club if you want to play? (*have to*)
- Your friend _____ at a hotel. She can sleep on the sofa. (*need to*)
- It's really tough aerobics class, so you _____ lots of water. (*need to*)

9. Choose the correct words in the sentences.

- It's an important interview. You *don't have to* / *mustn't* be late.
- The exam is finished. You *must* / *don't have to* stop writing now.
- I've told you – you *must* / *mustn't* take from people you don't know.
- It's a very busy road so you *must* / *don't have to* cross carefully.
- We *must* / *don't have to* go to the theatre – we can get the tickets on the Internet.
- I've sent the company an email so you *mustn't* / *don't have to* phone them.
- It's OK – we *must* / *don't have to* pay because I've got free tickets.
- We *mustn't* / *don't have to* leave the party early – the taxi can come later.
- You *mustn't* / *don't have to* be to Auntie Irene!

10. Complete the conversation with the correct forms of *must* or *have to*. Use short forms.

Alice: I've never been to a TV quiz show before – it's really exciting!

Tim: It's fun. I've been a few times.

Alice: What time does it start?

Tim: the show starts at 8.00, but the audience (1)_____ be there by 7.30.

Alice: Can we choose our seats or (2)_____ we _____ sit in specific seats?

Tim: We can sit anywhere, but we (3)_____ get there early to get good seats.

Alice: Can I take photos during the show?

Tim: no, it says on the tickets that you (4)_____ do that.

Alice: OK. What about clothes?

Tim: Well, it's not formal so we (5)_____ wear smart clothes, but we (6)_____ wear anything with a name on it, you know, like Nike or Lacoste.

Alice: Oh, I see. By the way, how much are the tickets?

Tim: Oh, we (7)_____ pay. The tickets are all free.

11. Complete the sentences with a past or future form of *have to*. Use short forms.

1. When I was at school, we _____ have sports lessons twice a week.

2. We _____ carry cash in the future if we can use credit cards for everything.

3. We _____ go shopping yesterday because we still had some food in the fridge.

4. _____ I _____ pay for the course when I arrive or can I pay at the end?

5. My computer stopped working last week; I _____ go and buy a new one!

6. _____ you _____ queue to get on the bus this morning?

12. Complete the conversation about becoming a football referee. Use the phrases below.

*all had to / did you have to / didn't have to / had to
I had to / I'll have to / will have to / won't have to*

Anna: Hi, Lara, how are things? I haven't seen you for a long time.

Lara: Everything's fine. I've just finished a course to become a football referee.

Anna: Really? Did you have lessons? I mean, what exactly (1)_____ do?

Lara: Well, I (2)_____ go to class – we (3)_____ learn the rules of the game, of course. And I had to take two exams.

Anna: That's all?

Lara: Yes, but there's another class in four weeks' time and (4)_____ go to that, but I (5)_____ do any more exams.

Anna: And then you can be a referee at matches?

Lara: That's right, but another referee (6)_____ watch me at first, of course.

Anna: Did the course cost a lot?

Lara: No, I (7)_____ pay for the course, though (8)_____ pay to do the exams. It wasn't much.

Anna: So we'll see you at the next World Cup then!

Lara: I don't think so!

should, ought to, must
might, may, must be, can't be

13. Match the problems 1-6 with the advice a-f. Then complete the advice with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. I always have a headache when I wake up. ____
2. I want to speak more Spanish to improve my conversation. ____
3. My mobile phone bills are huge! ____
4. I often have a stomachache when I go to bed. ____
5. My job is really boring and I don't like my boss. ____
 - a) You _____ look for something more interesting.
 - b) You _____ talk so much. Send text messages to your friends.
 - c) You _____ have the window open in your bedroom.

- d) You _____ have private lessons with a teacher.
 e) You _____ eat large meals late at night.
 f) You _____ go out so often. Spend some time at home.

14. Write answers to these questions. Use *should*, *shouldn't* or *must* and your own ideas.

1. Can you recommend a good book? – Yes, you should read _____, but you shouldn't read _____ – it's awful!
2. I haven't been to the cinema for a long time. Are there any good films on at the moment? – Yes, I think you _____, but you shouldn't _____.
3. I'd like to try some interesting new food. Do you have any ideas? – Yes, you really _____.
4. I'm feeling a bit bored at the moment. What should I do? – I think _____.

15. Match the sentences.

1. I There's nothing interesting on TV tonight. ____
2. That man's wearing a white coat. ____
3. I saw Julia at the sports centre yesterday. ____
4. Dario's looking much thinner. ____
5. The director isn't answering her phone. ____
6. My spelling isn't very good. ____
7. The house is completely dark. ____
8. We want to go skiing this winter. ____
9. It's snowing in New York. ____

- a) *We might go to Switzerland.*
 b) *I might watch a DVD instead.*
 c) *Everyone must be out.*
 d) *That can't be right. She's in Milan.*
 e) *I might buy a dictionary.*
 f) *He must be on a new diet.*
 g) *Really? It must be colder than here.*
 h) *She may be in a meeting.*
 i) *He might be a doctor.*

16. Complete the conversation with phrases A-G below.

A – I might

C – we may all

F – think he might

B – he must

D – she might

G – I might not

E – Do you think

Liam: I see that Ellen MacArthur has entered another round-the-world yacht race.

Steve: Oh, yes. (1)_____ she'll win?

Liam: I think (2)_____ win, but that Frenchman, Francis Joyon, won the last one, didn't he?

Steve: Yes, he did. So (3)_____ be more confident than MacArthur at the moment.

Liam: Mmm, maybe. Do you think he's actually a better sailor than she is?

Steve: No idea – I don't know enough about it. I (4)_____ be faster than her, but she's done some amazing things.

Liam: Mmm. Shall we go to watch the start of the race next weekend?

Steve: I'm not sure. My boss thinks (5)_____ have to work next weekend, so (6)_____ be free.

Liam: OK. (7)_____ go anyway with some other friends. I'll let you know.

Everyday English

Getting to know modern art

1. Complete the sentences with the words below and discover modern art artists.

Cubism

1907-8 / Picasso / Neo-Plasticism / Braque

Cubism was a new way of representing reality in art invented by _____ and _____ from _____. Cubism was the starting point for much abstract art including Constructivism and _____. It also however, opened up almost infinite new possibilities for the treatment of reality in art.

Fauvism

1910 / Matisse / strident / the wild beasts / abstract / 1905

Name given to the painting of _____, and his circle from _____ to about _____. They were called *les fauves* – _____ – because of their use of _____ colour and apparently wild brushwork. Their subjects were highly simplified so their work was also quite _____.

Surrealism

André Breton / unconscious / Paris / Dalí

Sigmund Freud / 1924

Movement launched in _____ in _____ by French poet _____ with publication of his Manifesto of Surrealism. Breton was strongly influenced by the theories of _____, the founder of psychoanalysis.

The aim of Surrealism was to reveal the _____ and reconcile it with rational life. There was no single style of Surrealist art but two broad types can be seen. These are the oneiric (dream-like) work of _____. And Magritte and the automatism of later Ernst.

Abstract Expressionism

1950s / canvas / abstract art / expressive / New York City

Term applied to new forms of _____ developed by American painters in the 1940s and _____. The Abstract Expressionists were mostly based in _____ and also became known as the New York School. The name evokes their aim to make art that while abstract was also _____ or emotional in its effect. Pollock famously placed his _____ on the ground and danced around it pouring paint direct from the can.

Pop art

pop music / 1960s / movies / uncritical

Lichtenstein / commercial

Name given to British and American versions of art that drew inspiration from sources in popular and _____ culture. These sources included Hollywood _____, advertising, packaging, _____ and comic books.

Pop began in the mid 1950s and reached its peak in the _____. Critics were horrified by the Pop artists' use of such low subject matter and by their apparently _____ treatment of it. In fact Pop both took art into new areas of subject matter and developed new ways of presenting it in art. Chief artists in America were, _____, Oldenburg and Warhol.

Minimalism

*reality / the USA / Frank Stella /idea
three-dimensional /the 1960s*

Minimalism or Minimal art is an extreme form of abstract art that developed in _____ in the second half of _____. It can be seen as extending the abstract _____ that art should have its own _____ and not be an imitation of some other thing. Minimal art was mostly _____ but the painter _____ was an important Minimalist.

2. Now can you match the artists with their art form ?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Matisse _____ | |
| 2. Ernst _____ | |
| 3. Picasso _____ | a) Fauvism |
| 4. Lichtenstein _____ | b) Surrealism |
| 5. Braque _____ | c) Pop art |
| 6. Dali _____ | d) Cubism |
| 7. Pollock _____ | e) Minimal art |
| 8. Stella _____ | f) Abstract expressionism |
| 9. Warhol _____ | |
| 10. Magritte _____ | |

Vocabulary

Culture

1. Complete the text with the words: *based / chapters / character / collection / entertaining / fiction / literature / make / Nobel Prize / novel / plot / recommend / set*

What I am reading right now

I'm reading this really good (1)_____ at the moment. It's (2)_____ in Paris in the 18th century during the revolution. Apparently, it's (3)_____ on a true story. The main (4)_____ is a woman who pretends to be a man to find out who killed her husband. The (5)_____ is a bit confusing at first, but after the first few (6)_____ you just can't put it down. You learn a lot about history and it's also really (7)_____. The writer is a historian who also writes (8)_____. I've got a wonderful (9)_____ of short stories that she wrote. She's been nominated for the (10)_____ in

(11)_____. They're also going to (12)_____ the book into a film. I can't (13)_____ this book highly enough.

2. Choose the correct words.

Chas: What's (1) *on / up* at the cinema?

Dave: Nothing, but that heavy metal (2) *group / orchestra* Dark Black are playing a (3) *concert / creation* tonight. Do you remember them? They had a number one (4) *hit / performance* a few years ago.

Chas: Oh yeah, my friend Jack used to (5) *hit / play* the drums with them. They used to (6) *rehearse / train* in our street. He performed (7) *direct / live* with them a few times, but he used to get really nervous before going on (8) *show / stage* so he left the (9) *band/ single* just before a big summer (10) *festival / interval* in Holland. They got a (11) *musician / recording* contract just after that.

Dave: Really? Well, they've just (12) *released / sung* a new (13) *album / play*. It's in the (14) *charts / gig* already and they're doing a big nationwide (15) *blockbuster / tour*. Didn't their singer used to (16) *applaud / star* in a TV (17) *report / series*?

Chas: No, it was the (18) *guitar man / guitarist*, the one who (19) *composes / does* their songs.

Dave: I quite like their songs – they've got good (20) *lines / lyrics*.

Chas: Which (21) *box office / venue* are they playing at?

Dave: The Apollo.

UNIT 6. THE WORLD AROUND US

LESSON 2

Everyday English

A journey to Colombia's cities

Many visitors to Colombia spend time in Bogotá, the country's capital city, but Colombia also has some other great cities.

A – Cartagena

Cartagena is a part on Colombia's coast. Because the city is by the Caribbean Sea, the food here is a fantastic mix of seafood and

tropical fruit. Also, Cartagena is one of the friendliest places in the world – everyone has time for a chat, including waiters in restaurant, store clerks, taxi drivers, or people walking in the streets.

B – Medellin

Medellin is best known for the sculptor Fernando Botero. He was born here, and you can see his huge sculptures of people and animals everywhere in the city. The Botero Plaza is in the center and has a lot of sculptures by him. You can also walk to other squares to see more. If you want to save time between places, take the cable car over the city. And in the afternoon, when the sun gets very hot, go inside the Museo de Antioquia to see Botero's paintings.

C – Cali

Cali is a city where people work hard, but also know how to have a good time. The city is famous for its music and dance, and there are lots of concerts and nightclubs. It's also the home of Colombia salsa: you can take classes with some of the best dancers in the world. The annual Festival of Pacific Music and the World Festival of Salsa are in August and September, so these are good months to visit.

D – Ciudad Perdida

For a very different kind of Colombia city, take a four-day trek (a long and difficult journey on foot) to Ciudad Perdida, which means the "Lost City". You walk through rivers and jungle, and after three days, you finally climb up 1,241 steps. At the top, you find the stone walls of an ancient city over a thousand years old with an incredible view over the mountains.

1. Read the text. Match these sentences to the cities (A-D).

1. In this city you can take dance lessons from experts. – ____
2. There's a cable car that goes over the city. – ____
3. No one lives in this city anymore. – ____
4. There are two important events every year. – ____
5. People in this city like to stop and talk to anyone. – ____
6. This city is famous because of an artist. – ____
7. It's difficult to get to this city. – ____

2. Find words in the text to match these definitions.

1. a type of city or place with ships and boats – _____

2. an informal and friendly conversation – _____
3. a type of artist who makes large objects, often from stone or metal – _____
4. the objects made by the artist in 3 – _____
5. a type of transportation that moves over your head (e.g., in the mountains) – _____
6. places with music and dancing – _____
7. a special public event or celebration, usually every year – _____
8. very old – _____

3. Imagine you can visit the cities in the text. Which would you like to visit most? Rank the four cities from 1 to 4 (1 = your first choice, 4 = your last choice). Then compare your answers in groups and give your reasons.

Grammar

make, do, have, take, get

1. Complete each of the following expressions with *do* or *make*.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ the bed | 11. _____ an excuse |
| 2. _____ your best | 12. _____ an exercise |
| 3. _____ business | 13. _____ a favour |
| 4. _____ changes | 14. _____ a fuss |
| 5. _____ a choice | 15. _____ the garden |
| 6. _____ a complaint | 16. _____ good/harm |
| 7. _____ a deal | 17. _____ your hair |
| 8. _____ a decision | 18. _____ homework |
| 9. _____ an effort | 19. _____ a journey |
| 10. _____ an exam | 20. _____ a meal |

2. Choose the correct words in the advertisement.

HouseMate X2

The robot that (1) *makes / does* all your housework!

The HouseMake X2 is a new kind of robot. It (2) *makes / does* all the jobs that you hate! It can (3) *make / do* the beds every morning and then (4) *make / do* the washing. Then it will (5) *make / do* your

lunch for you. And afterwards it will (6) *make / do* the dishes! It can even (7) *make / do* phone calls, (8) *make / take* messages and (9) *make / take* appointments. And, believe it or not, it can (10) *make / take* care of children!

The HouseMake X2 is (11) *made / done* in Japan.

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

1. The policeman received an award for _____ his job well. He says that he has simply been _____ his duty.
2. Helen is going to _____ a cake for dessert.
3. Peter seems to think he can _____ anything he wants in class.
4. You have _____ a serious mistake, and there is nothing we can _____ about it now.
5. What do you _____ for a living? – I _____ furniture.
6. Please don't _____ such a noise! I have work to _____.
7. I usually _____ the breakfast and my brother _____ the dishes.
8. Anna has _____ a very original costume for the carnival.
9. The car won't start. What should I _____?
10. I have to _____ these phone calls to the other students. Why don't you _____ the salad meanwhile?

4. Complete the conversation with *make* or *do*.

A: Ray was right to (1) _____ languages at university.

B: Yes, he (2) _____ the right decision. He always (3) _____ very well at school and now he's (4) _____ a lot of money as a translator at the United Nations.

A: Yes, I remember when we were all at school together. He (5) _____ all the work and you (6) _____ all the excuses for being late!

B: Well, you were no better! You always (7) _____ fun of Ray when he (8) _____ crosswords during break!

5. In replying to each of these questions, make use of these expressions in the correct tense and form: *do (someone) harm, do the shopping, do the washing up, make a mess, make a noise, make*

an appointment, make an improvement, make friends (with), make fun of, make progress.

1. Mark has just made his shopping list. What is he going to do?
2. What do shy people have difficulty in doing when they move to a new area?
3. What do you have to do before you visit your dentist?
4. What are children usually asked not to do when one of the family is ill?
5. Why do doctors advise against smoking too much?
6. Why is Enid's teacher able to give her a better report this term?
7. What does a sensitive person hate other people doing?
8. Mother has tidied the sitting-room ready for the evening's guests. When the children want to play in it, what does she beg them not to do?
9. If there isn't a dishwasher, what do you have to do after every meal?
10. What effect are private lessons having on Ben's schoolwork?

6. Look at the notes about what Laura did yesterday. Complete the sentences, using the correct forms of *make, do, have* or *get*. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

7.30	<i>Got up. Shower.</i>
8.00	<i>Breakfast (fruit juice and toast)</i>
8.30-9.00	<i>Walk to work. Rain.</i>
9.00-1.00	<i>Work. Very busy.</i>
1.00-2.00	<i>Lunch in office. Sandwiches.</i>
2.00-5.00	<i>Work. Finished everything.</i>
5.30	<i>Shopping. Home.</i>
7.00	<i>Pizza for dinner. Washed up.</i>
8.00-11.00	<i>TV. Tired. Bed.</i>

It was a normal day for Laura yesterday. She got up at 7.30 and she (1)_____ a shower. Then she (2)_____ breakfast. For breakfast she (3)_____ fruit juice and toast. While she was walking to work, it rained and she (4)_____ wet. She (5)_____ angry about this. In the morning she (6)_____ a lot of work. She (7)_____ lunch at about one o'clock. She (8)_____ sandwiches for lunch.

When she had (9)_____ all her work in the afternoon, she went home. On the way home she (10)_____ some shopping. She (11)_____ a pizza for dinner. She (12)_____ the washing-up and then she watched TV for three hours. By eleven o'clock she felt quite tired, and so she went to bed.

7. Complete the dialogues, using the correct form of *make, do, have or get*.

1. A: Was the film good?
B: No, I _____ bored in the middle of it.
2. A: Could you _____ some shopping for me?
B: Yes, what do you want me to buy?
3. A: Were you pleased by the news?
B: No, it _____ me very unhappy.
4. A: Was it a warm day?
B: Yes, but it _____ rather cold in the evening.
5. A: Are you hungry at the moment?
B: No, I _____ a big meal a couple of hours ago.
6. A: Did he pass the test?
B: No, he _____ a lot of mistakes.
7. A: Are you ready to go out?
B: No, I'm not. I want to _____ a wash first.
8. A: Could you repair this for me?
B: Yes, but I can't _____ the job until tomorrow.

Reading

Extreme weather

1. Read the text and discuss these questions:

1. Where do you think these places are?
2. What do you think the weather is like in these places?
3. Would you like to visit these places? Why or why not?

The hottest place on Earth

On September 13th 1922, scientists in El Azizia in Libya recorded a temperature of 57.8° C. this is the hottest temperature ever recorded.

El Azizia is near the Sahara Desert. Scientists believe that the temperature in the desert is even hotter than the temperature in El Azizia, but there are no weather stations in the desert to record the temperature.

Libya is one of the hottest places in the world because a hot, sandy wind blows across the country in the spring and autumn. The wind can raise the temperature by 20° C in just a couple of hours. Also, there is very little water in the desert and it hardly ever rains. In some parts of Libya, ten years can pass without rain. In Uweinat on the border between Libya and Egypt, the last rain was recorded in 1998.

The coldest place on Earth

In 1983, Russia scientists working in Antarctica recorded a temperature of -89° C. This is the coldest temperature ever recorded.

Antarctica is colder than the Arctic because the snow surface in Antarctica is higher than in the Arctic. Also, the North Pole is in the middle of the Arctic Ocean. Although most of the sea is frozen, it is not as cold as the South Pole in Antarctica. Under the snow in Antarctica there is land, not snow. Land can get colder than a frozen sea, so Antarctica is colder than the Arctic.

Antarctica is also the driest continent on Earth. It gets less than ten centimetres of rain every year. This means that Antarctica is a desert, because a desert is a place where there is less than 25.4 centimetres of rain every year. There is a lot of water in Antarctica, but it is all frozen in huge ice sheets. However, you can still get sunburn in Antarctica, because the snow reflects the sun.

2. Complete the sentences with the words: *temperature / degrees / recorded / Celsius / border / couple / zero / sunburn / hardly / thermometer*

1. El Paso is on the _____ between the United States and Mexico.
2. In El Paso it _____ ever rains in the summer.
3. In winter in Russia, the temperature is often below _____.
4. One hundred degrees _____ is written as 100° C.
5. The _____ on the moon is about 107° C in the day.

6. At night, the temperature on the moon falls to about -153°C . That's a difference of 260 _____.
7. Scientists in Libya _____ a temperature of 57.8°C in 1922.
8. In the desert, the temperature can change a lot in a _____ of hours.
9. If you want to know the temperature, look at a _____.
10. You will get _____ if you lie in the sun for too long.

3. Discuss these questions with a partner:

1. What clothes do you wear on hot days and on cold days?
2. What is the hottest place you have been to? What is the coldest place?
3. How many hot countries can you name? How many cold countries?
4. Would you prefer to live in a very hot or a very cold country?

Vocabulary

Around the world

1. Choose the correct items.

Hi Graham

We have just come back from our summer holiday in France. During the first week the (1)_____ was terrible. Everyone said that summer in the south of France would be (2)_____ and sunny, but it wasn't. every day was (3)_____ and one day we had a thunderstorm. It was very exciting, but the dog didn't like the (4)_____ or the thunder. It was very loud!

In the second week the weather got better. It stopped (5)_____ all the time and the sun came out. It was still quite (6)_____ on the beach, but that was OK because sometimes it got too hot. My brother got (7)_____ on his back because he fell asleep – it wasn't too bad though. One day we flew our kites from the top of a hill. That was great fun, but the (8)_____ blew and broke mum's kite. She was very cross.

We came home yesterday on the boat. It was very (9)_____ and not very nice at all. My dad said that next year we could go to Iceland for

our holiday – I don't think I want to because I'm sure it would be (10)_____ and I prefer sunny holidays!

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. a) <i>day</i> | b) <i>weather</i> | c) <i>weeks</i> |
| 2. a) <i>hot</i> | b) <i>rainy</i> | c) <i>cold</i> |
| 3. a) <i>watery</i> | b) <i>cloudy</i> | c) <i>weathery</i> |
| 4. a) <i>booming</i> | b) <i>raining</i> | c) <i>lightning</i> |
| 5. a) <i>raining</i> | b) <i>snow</i> | c) <i>cloudy</i> |
| 6. a) <i>wet</i> | b) <i>windy</i> | c) <i>wind</i> |
| 7. a) <i>sunshine</i> | b) <i>sunburn</i> | c) <i>sunny</i> |
| 8. a) <i>cloud</i> | b) <i>rain</i> | c) <i>wind</i> |
| 9. a) <i>wet</i> | b) <i>snow</i> | c) <i>sun</i> |
| 10. a) <i>iced</i> | b) <i>freezing</i> | c) <i>snow</i> |

2. Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. Go along this road and up the *hill* / *mountain* at the end.
2. We travelled down the *river* / *stream* by boat to the sea.
3. Beside the road there were *fields* / *gardens* full of animals and plants.
4. Helen spent her holiday on a small Greek *island* / *land*.
5. The boys camped next to a small *lake* / *ocean* in Scotland.
6. The children enjoyed playing on the *beach* / *seaside*.
7. Kate stayed in a small village in the *country* / *outside*.
8. From the ship, Mark could see the distant *coast* / *side* of France.

3. Complete the email with the words below.

*airlines / airport / board / book / by rail / check in / flights
gate / journey / luggage / platform / return / security / station*

Hi

Great news that you're coming to visit. The best way to get here? Well, there are some budget (1)_____ that offer really cheap (2)_____. But I prefer to go (3)_____. It's more comfortable (4)_____ and if you get a (5)_____ ticket, it doesn't cost much more. Especially if you (6)_____ a few weeks before you travel. And when you think about it, it's just as fast. If you fly, you have to get to the (7)_____, which is miles from the city centre. You have

to (8)_____ two hours before you (9)_____ the plane! You have to queue up for ages to get through the (10)_____ check! And then it takes about half an hour to get to the right (11)_____. Whereas at the railway (12)_____ you just walk up the (13)_____ and get on the train. It's so easy! And you can take as much (14)_____ as you like, which I know is important for you.

Looking forward to seeing you.

All the best

Gerry

TEST MODULE 6

Choose the correct answer **A**, **B** or **C**.

1. Matt _____ cook a fantastic curry!
a) *can* b) *to can* c) *can to*
2. We're sorry, but we _____ come to your party on Saturday.
a) *don't* b) *don't can* c) *can't*
3. It's women only at the health club pool tonight. Men _____ go.
a) *can't* b) *couldn't* c) *can*
4. Susanna was an amazing child – she _____ speak before she was two.
a) *did* b) *could* c) *can*
5. When I get my new car, I _____ drive to work.
a) *can* b) *will can* c) *'ll be able to*
6. Dad, _____ I watch 'Ugly Betty' on TV tonight?
a) *am* b) *can* c) *do*
7. Could I come to your class today? – Yes, of course you _____.
a) *can* b) *could* c) *will be able*

8. Excuse me. This room is very cold. _____ turn up the heating, please?

- a) *May you* b) *Could you* c) *Shall you*

9. Where's your passport? You _____ show it when you get off the plane.

- a) *have to* b) *need* c) *don't have to*

10. I'm really tired today. I _____ to drink some more coffee!

- a) *needn't* b) *need* c) *have to*

11. I've told Jan about the sales at the shopping centre so you _____ to call her.

- a) *needn't* b) *don't have* c) *have*

12. _____ to wear a uniform in your new job?

- a) *Do you must* b) *Must you* c) *Do you have*

13. Passengers _____ speak to the driver while the bus is moving.

- a) *must not* b) *don't have to* c) *must*

14. Danuta _____ learn English when she got the job with the American company.

- a) *had to* b) *will have to* c) *must*

15. I've just bought a bike so you _____ drive me to work any more.

- a) *won't need* b) *won't must* c) *won't have to*

16. Chris just sits and watches TV every evening. He _____ join an evening class.

- a) *must* b) *should* c) *ought*

17. It's quite a formal party so _____ wear jeans to it.

- a) *I don't think you should*
b) *you should*
c) *you must*

18. I'm not very busy this weekend so I _____ come to the football match.

- a) *might* b) *may* c) *might not*

19. That's \$200 dollars, sir. – That _____ right! Your website said \$150.

- a) *mustn't be* b) *can't be* c) *must be*

20. The place we're visiting is in the mountains so your mobile _____ work there.

- a) *must not* b) *can* c) *might not*

21. Be quiet. I need to _____ an important phone call.

- a) *do* b) *have* c) *make*

22. People don't believe me but I actually enjoy _____ the cleaning.

- a) *doing* b) *making* c) *getting*

23. Mrs Bradley isn't here. Would you like me to _____ a message for her?

- a) *take* b) *make* c) *do*

24. Mum, where _____ born? – In Nottingham.

- a) *I was* b) *were I* c) *was I*

25. Were the Merry Men very rich? – No, _____.

- a) *they weren't* b) *were not* c) *they wasn't*

REVIEW MODULE 6

1. Match the sentences 1-5 with the sentences A-F that have the same meaning.

1. We could speak French when we were younger. _____
2. We will be able to speak French after the course. _____
3. Students may not speak French in their English class. _____
4. Can we speak French here? _____

5. We couldn't speak French when we were younger. ____

6. We could speak French in Tunisia. ____

A – We didn't know how to speak French.

B – We knew how to speak French.

C – It was possible to speak French.

D – The teacher said we can't speak French.

E – May we speak French?

F – We will know how to speak French.

2. Complete the text with correct words or phrases A, B or C below.

Welcome to SuperIce Skating

You (1)_____ be a good skater to use the SuperIce rink, but you
(2)_____ be twelve or older.

Please follow these rules for your own safety.

- You (3)_____ take food or drinks onto the ice – they can be dangerous.

- You (4)_____ wear skates at all times on the ice. You (5)_____ to bring your own skates – we have skates in all sizes here.

- You (6)_____ wear special clothes on the ice but we recommend that you wear strong gloves.

- We clean the ice every hour. When you hear the bell, you (7)_____ leave the ice immediately: you (8)_____ go near the ice-cleaning machine – it is very dangerous.

- All sports centres (9)_____ follow strict health and safety rules. If you have an accident on the ice, you (10)_____ tell us because we (11)_____ report it to our main office.

1. a) *have to* b) *had to* c) *don't have to*

2. a) *need* b) *must* c) *must not*

3. a) *must not* b) *needed* c) *will have to*

4. a) *need* b) *must* c) *don't need to*

5. a) *must not* b) *needn't* c) *don't have*

6. a) *needn't* b) *must not* c) *have to*

7. a) *must not* b) *must* c) *didn't have to*

8. a) *must* b) *must not* c) *don't have to*

9. a) *need* b) *must not* c) *have to*

10. a) *must* b) *had to* c) *needn't*
11. a) *needed to* b) *will have to* c) *don't have to*

3. Complete the second sentences so they mean the same as the first ones.

1. It isn't a good idea to eat it. It doesn't taste very good. – You _____.
2. It's a good idea to wear a suit to the interview. – You _____.
3. I'm not sure but I don't think he's going to finish the course. – He _____.
4. 'Chicago' is a fantastic musical. Don't miss it! – You really _____.
5. I think he sounds a little bit Spanish. – He _____.
6. It isn't a good idea to leave school at sixteen. – You _____.

4. Complete the note with the phrases A-I below.

- A – need to eat*
B – should eat it soon
C – couldn't wait to see you
D – could you get some milk
E – have to recycle
F – won't be able to have a shower
G – don't have to stay here
H – must be outside
I – mustn't eat too much

Hi Tina,

Thanks so much for coming to look after our house and the cats while we're on holiday. Sorry we (1)_____ but the taxi is here now. Just a few things to tell you –

The cats aren't a problem. They (2)_____ twice a day but they (3)_____ - they're both too fat! Just give them half a can of cat food a day. Of course, you (4)_____ every day to feed them – you can put dry food out for them.

The men empty the rubbish bins on Thursday. They come early so the bags (5)_____ by about 7.00. You can leave them outside the back door. We (6)_____ glass and paper, so can you put the bottles

and newspapers in the kitchen cupboard?

The hot water system isn't very good. Turn it on at least an hour before you need hot water or you (7)_____!

There's some chicken in the fridge. It's a day old now, so you (8)_____.

Finally, we're coming back on Sunday evening, as you know, so (9)_____ for us? We won't be able to get to the shops.

Thanks again,

Mary and Mike

5. Fill in the blanks with *make* or *do*.

1. _____ good to others and they will _____ good to you.
2. He always _____ such a fuss when I _____ a mistake.
3. He refused to _____ me a favour.
4. He tried to _____ fun of me but only _____ a fool of himself.
5. I have a lot to _____ today.
6. I want you to _____ me a table.
7. I'm trying to _____ my homework.
8. Let's _____ a fire in the sitting-room.
9. Now that we're here we must _____ the most of it.
10. Shall I _____ a cup of tea?
11. That will _____. You have eaten enough cake.
12. The attendant _____ him a lot of harm by _____ up stories.
13. The businessman thinks he will _____ a fortune in America.
14. The mechanic must _____ the car work.
15. What do you _____ for a living?
16. What shall I _____ next?

6. Complete the article with forms of *make*, *do*, *have* or *take*.

Local Hero Alison Doughty

Alison Doughty retired last year. She didn't want to stay at home and (1)_____ nothing, so she decided to become a home help. Each day she visits old people in their homes and helps them.

Some of the old people can't (2)_____ housework so Alison has to (3)_____ their beds and (4)_____ the cleaning. If they have problems with walking, she will go out and (5)_____ their

shopping. Sometimes she even (6)_____ lunch for the old people – Alison says that is her favourite part of the job. A lot of the old people have health problems so Alison checks that they (7)_____ the correct medicines at the right time of the day. If they need to see a doctor or dentist, she can phone and (8)_____ an appointment for them.

Alison tells us she really enjoys (9)_____ care of old people.

7. Find five mistakes in the sentences and correct them. Tick (+) the correct sentences.

1. How long does it have to get to the station?
2. Did you have a shower this morning?
3. It had three hours to get here today!
4. Kyle has just taken his driving test.
5. I'm sorry. I've done a silly mistake.
6. Sue did a good suggestion tonight.
7. We're very tired. Shall we take a break?
8. I'm going to make the shopping – do you need anything?

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